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## INCREASE IN STANDARD RENTS

### New Ordinance Passes First Reading Extra Increases Allowed In Certain Cases

An increase in standard rent for domestic premises of 30 per cent and of 45 per cent for business premises is one of the main features of the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, 1947, which came up before the Legislative Council for its first reading yesterday afternoon.

### Viscount's Case Of Puppy Love

London, Apr. 10.

The reported romance between a British nobleman and a pretty Hollywood actress was today described as just a case of puppy love, and the nobleman indicated that his raise the roof when he learned American-born mother might of it.

William Anthony, second Viscount Furness, heir to the £1,500,000 fortune of the Furness Shipbuilding Company, talked about his acquaintance with Peggy Ann Garner in the worried tone of a wayward boy confessing his sins.

Miss Garner is 16 and the Viscount celebrated his 18th birthday ten days ago.

"Peggy is a nice girl. You could call our Association just a beautiful friendship," young Furness said. He added hurriedly: "There is certainly nothing serious in it and marriage is quite out of the question."

The Viscount met the juvenile star while visiting in the United States with his mother—Lady Thelma Furness, daughter of the American Consul-General at Buenos Aires, Harry Hays Morgan.

There they were photographed together at a night club and at least one newspaper gossip columnist reported the making of a romance.—United Press.

## Moscow's List Of U.S. "Fascists"

London, Apr. 9.

Commentator Borisova, broadcasting over Radio Moscow, said today that an American "reactionary campaign" intensified by President Truman's recent order of weeding out the civil service was shaping up as a form of "state persecution."

"The full impact of this order," he said, "will, of course, fall on the heads of all progressive Government employees." In the same broadcast Borisova branded as "American Fascists" the following:

Senator Theodore G. (The Man) Bilbo, of Mississippi; William H. Chamberlain, Georgia's recently unseated "second governor," and Gerald L. I. Smith, cleric disciple of the late Huey Pierce Long.

Borisova cited Bilbo, Chamberlain and Smith as "passing unblemished by the Un-American Affairs Committee while a group has 'started action against world-famous American astronomer Shuttley, against former head of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship Lamonte, against head of the United Council of Aid to Anti-Fascist Refugees Borsky, General Secretary of American Communist Party Beenas and others."

Among the organizations the commentator named the Ku Klux Klan among the "fascist bodies" which not only enjoy complete liberty to pursue their subversive activities in the United States but are even utilized in the struggle against American progressive elements. "Reactionaries are red in every trade union organization, every public speaker, who speaks up against the anti-Soviet hysteria and every progressive intellectual desirous of the establishment of lasting democratic peace," Borisova declared.

He said: "The anti-Communist banner is the only subterfuge for American reactionaries whose real goal is to stifle the democratic rights of the American people."

Relief or exemption is afforded in the case of new buildings and those in which extensive repairs are made. It is hoped that this provision will afford encouragement to the problem of rehabilitation and development.

Under the new Ordinance, where a landlord spends \$1,000 or more on additions and improvements, whereby the rateable value of a tenement has, in the opinion of the Tenancy Tribunal, been increased, an increase by an annual sum equal to 8 per cent on the sum expended is permitted.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Griffin, Attorney General, introducing the Bill said:

"The legislation on this important and difficult subject which at present exists is substantially contained in Proclamation 15 made during the period of the British Military Administration and subsequently amended.

"It will be recalled that a Committee under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Leo d'Aimada was appointed by His Excellency to consider the working of such legislation and to make proposals for legislation of a more permanent character.

"The objects and reasons which are annexed to this Bill are very full. An endeavour has been made in paragraphs 1 to 11 of the objects and reasons to summarise the more important aspects of the existing legislation. Thereafter the objects and reasons discuss the provisions of the Bill now before Council. It is thus possible not very necessary that I should detain Council very long in my introductory remarks in the first reading of this Bill. I would content myself with reference to the more important provisions.

"The Bill provides that the standard rate should now be interpreted as the rate recoverable on or before December 25, 1941.

"The Bill brings relief to landlords who may be accepted in the majority of cases as deserving of such relief, and allows an increase of rent above the standard rate as to domestic premises to the extent of 30 per cent, and as to business premises to the extent of 45 per cent.

"The important provision of the Bill is summarised in paragraph 17 of the objects and reasons, wherein are set out a list of the premises to which rent restriction will no longer apply.

"Honourable members will take note particularly of the relief or exemption afforded in the case of new buildings, and in the case of buildings where extensive repairs are made. Such provision is included in recognition of the necessity to afford encouragement to the all important problem of rehabilitation and development which face the Colony at the present time.

"In paragraph 18 of the objects and reasons, there is discussed provision which the Bill makes for change in relation to the question of the enforcement of agreements to vacate. In future, if the Bill is passed, such arrangements under proper safeguards will be impossible.

#### Penalties

"Paragraph 20 of the objects and reasons discusses the question of penalties and, for instance, provides for the offence and for the punishment of attempts to evade rent restriction by various methods such as the payment of tea money.

"Provision is made in the Bill for the perpetuation of the Tenancy Tribunals which have existed under the existing law and which have well proved their value.

"There is provision for appeal to the Supreme Court, and I would in particular invite attention to paragraph 22 of the objects and reasons wherein is discussed the procedure which is being introduced of appeal by the cases stated for the purpose of making more precise and clear the grounds upon which an appellant seeks redress.

"Clause 32 of the Bill perpetuates the provision which exists in the present law in that it provides power for the exclusion of operation of the Ordinance in certain cases. Such provision, however, is made more elaborate than that existing under the present law and the procedure to be followed to request for exemption from the provision of the Ordinance is laid down.

"With such remarks I feel that I have placed before honourable members the more outstanding features of the Bill which they will wish to consider in due course."

(Continued on Page 3)

### KING CHRISTIAN

Copenhagen, Apr. 10.  
An official bulletin said today that the condition of King Christian, who suffered a severe heart attack on Sunday, "is still marked by fatigue, but his strength is fairly good."—Associated Press.

## Reds Head For Outer Mongolia

Nanking, Apr. 10.

The Communists today appeared to be trying to break through the Great Wall opening for an escape route into Soviet-dominated Outer Mongolia as part of a long-established plan, military dispatches indicated.

Communists in south and east Suiyuan Province, bordering Outer Mongolia, were trying to gain control of the western section of the Peiping-Suiyuan railway, threatening Taining, 86 miles west of Kalgan, provincial capital of Chahar Province.

Other forces were trying to break Gen. Fu Tso-yi's defence line.

A force of 80,000, including Inner Mongolians, reported to be attacking a number of government-held villages 60 miles south of Kweiail, capital of Suiyuan Province. Fifty thousand others were attacking Fenghuang, 95 miles east of Kweiail.

The bulk of the Communists from north Shensi already have

## Woman Guilty Of Murder

Trieste, Apr. 9.

Maria Pasquelli, the Italian school teacher, was found guilty at a general military court here today of shooting dead Brigadier R. W. de Winton, the British commander of the 13th Infantry Brigade at Pola last February.

The trial was adjourned until tomorrow so that the defence could plead mitigating circumstances. Sentence was not passed.

The court rejected the defence argument that accused acted to defend the lives of Italians who might be in danger should they pass under foreign domination.

During the trial, which lasted three weeks before British and two American officers, the Psychiatrist Committee which examined Pasquelli reported that it could find evidence that she was insane but agreed that she had "exaggerated impulses in a state of limited responsibility."

After her arrest, Maria Pasquelli produced a letter in which she said she intended to shoot a senior Army officer as a protest against the former Italian port of Pola being transferred to Yugoslavia under the peace treaty.

Brigadier de Winton, who was "inspiring" a guard outside his headquarters at Pola on February 10 when he was shot dead, had only been in Pola a few weeks and his wife and two months old child have just left Britain.—Reuter.

entered north Shensi and presumably are planning to reach the north when an escape route is opened.—United Press.

## Tornado Takes A Heavy Toll

Oklahoma City, Apr. 10.

A whirling tornado cut a path of death and destruction through the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandle regions last night, striking at least four towns.

At least 114 persons were reported dead and hundreds injured and Red Cross officials said the death toll undoubtedly would run higher. Hospitals throughout the area were jammed to overflowing with injured.

Damage was placed roughly at over \$1,000,000 but officials said it would be days before an accurate estimate could be made.

Moving onto the plains of the Texas Panhandle, the twister struck the edge of Canadian, Texas, and there took a death-dealing, northeastward course that leveled the town of Glazier and started a raging fire at Higgins.

It then swept into Oklahoma and whipped with devastating fury through Woodward—a city of about 7,000 population.

The hospital at Shattuck and that at Canadian were treating almost 200 persons at midnight. The Woodward hospital said it was filled with injured and that other victims jammed the hospital at nearby Mooreland. Hospitals in other nearby towns also were pressed into use.

Twenty persons later were reported to be killed at Higgins where a fire was still sweeping through the debris at midnight. Wrecking a freight train and causing a group of the Santa Fe railroad traffic, the twister swept off the plains and onto the edge of Canadian shortly before 9 p.m. An ominous black cloud moved northeastward reaching Woodward, about 100 miles away, one hour later.—United Press.

#### Scene Of Ruin

Woodward, Apr. 10.  
A hundred square blocks lay in ruins and persons who spent last night visiting several

## NANKING AGREEMENT Kuomintang & The Minorities

### TRAM FRANCHISE EXTENDED

Shanghai, Apr. 10.

The Municipal press bureau announced an official notice sent to the British-owned Shanghai Electric Construction Company—which runs the tram and trolley bus services in the former international settlement here—extending its franchise, expiring on Oct. 10 this year, for another seven years.

The decision is described as being in line with the Chinese Government's policy of encouraging foreign capital investment in public utilities.—Reuter.

### Nanking Air Tragedy

Nanking, Apr. 10.

Two P-51 fighters of the Chinese air force collided over an airport outside Nanking while stunt flying and crashed, killing the two pilots, a farmer and his wife and seriously injuring the couple's child.

One of the planes crashed-dived into a rivulet, killing the only occupant—the pilot.

The other crashed into a mud hut. The pilot perished with the plane, while it crashed to death two of the occupants—a farmer and his wife—seriously injuring the child.—Associated Press.

## China's Answer To Soviet Charges

Nanking, Apr. 10.

China officially denies that American aid since the end of the war has taken the form of military assistance or infringed on her sovereignty. A Ministry of Information spokesman took official cognizance of such an assertion by Tass and published in "Pravda."

The spokesman said: "The article is so far from the truth that without undertaking to answer all its misstatements, it is sufficient to point to some of the American actions during and since the war which are openly spread on the record before all nations."

The spokesman denied the United States trained 40 Kuomintang divisions and 50,000 Kuomintang police troops, set up 27 military training schools, established strong United States air bases near almost all the large cities or "separated the port of Tientsin from China."

The spokesman objected strongly to the terms "Kuomintang divisions" and "Kuomintang police."

He asserted the only Chinese political party with an army is the Communist.

The spokesman said during the war the United States trained 50 Chinese divisions numbering less than 400,000 men.

He said six were trained in India and totally equipped by the United States. The remainder were trained in China and only partially equipped by the United States.

They were organized for a counter-offensive, he said. Since the war ended the United States has established no military schools and is training no Chinese troops. The Chinese "work at Tientsin without external obstruction."

No United States bases have been established in China, he said, adding that during the war, several were used jointly by the United States and China but the Americans rapidly evacuated these airports after the war.—Associated Press.

### Crooner Got Tough

Hollywood, Apr. 9.

Crooner Frank Sinatra has been arrested on a battery complaint for punching the New York columnist Lee Mortimer.

Conviction on the charge would mean a maximum sentence of US\$1,000 fine or six months in gaol.

Sinatra was arrested at the radio studio where he was rehearsing for a broadcast. Hauled away to court, he pleaded not guilty to the charge. Obliging newsmen, lawyers and court spectators dug up US\$400 for bail when the bobby-soxer, who admitted with a grin that he did not have that much cash with him. The trial was set for May 26.—United Press.

Nanking, Apr. 10.  
The protracted reorganization of the State Council will be brought to a successful conclusion within the next 48 hours with the signing of a 12-point agreement between the National Government and the Democratic Socialist and Young China parties, Reuter learns authoritatively today.

This agreement—the prerequisite to participation demanded by these two parties—will record the Government's promises to allow the minorities a voice in the local administration, will provide for complete separation of the civil and military offices and will reserve the assurances that civil liberties will be guaranteed and organizations such as those of the special police, abolished.

It will subordinate the Executive Yuan to the State Council and require all-party agreement to the President's appointment of a new premier.

Reorganization of the State Council into the highest policy-making body of the nation, with the minorities taking part in its activities, will mean little relinquishment of power by the dominant Kuomintang.

The third parties, whose leaders are preparing to take seats in the Council, feel that from the total of 29 votes the Kuomintang can count on at least 19. The present State Council, headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and including such well known names as T. V. Soong, H. H. Kung and Madame Sun Yat-sen, has been inactive since the early

days of the Sino-Japanese war, when its major functions were taken over by the Supreme National Defence Council.

#### K.M.T. Votes

Since then it has customarily met only twice yearly. The new State Council, to replace the Supreme National Defence Council and formulate Chinese policy until the enforcement of the constitution, will be composed of 29 active members. Eleven seats will be reserved for the Communists and Democratic League—without any immediate possibility of these parties entering the Government.

Both the Democratic Socialist and the Young China Party will each have four representatives, while of the remaining 21, two will be from the Kuomintang, four from the Social leaders and five from the Yuan presidents.

Third party sources are of opinion that the Kuomintang can count on the votes of five Yuan presidents. One of these presidential candidates is offered to the Young China Party and one to the Democratic Socialist leader, Dr. Carson Chang.

Dr. Chang refused to accept, preferring to devote his energies to party activities, and the Young China Party followed his lead, in only to maintain third party solidarity.

#### One Foot In

In addition the minority groups believe that at least two of the four social leaders will vote with the Kuomintang.

On third-party leader, commenting on the 19-to-10 majority of the Kuomintang in the State Council, declared that the minorities only hope to win victory in the State Council would be through "political consultations"—that is negotiation and compromise with the Kuomintang.

In case political consultation should fail, the third parties reserve the right to withdraw from the Government. He said a Kuomintang-led government is "decoration of democracy" to impose foreign governments, and receive financial assistance. He added, however, that rather than revert to arm the Young China Party and the Democratic Socialist were battling a "fool in the half-open door" in the hope they may be able to force it open wider.—Reuter.

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# GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION OF NEW RENTS ORDINANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

## Objects and Reasons

The "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill read in part as follows:

1. Under Proclamation No. 15 (Landlord and Tenant), the law distinguishes between the landlord, principal tenant and the sub-tenant, the principal tenant being defined as the person liable under the tenancy agreement to pay rent direct to the landlord. No distinction is drawn between a principal tenant in occupation of part of the premises, the subject of the tenancy and the principal tenant who is merely a derivative landlord drawing rent from but not in occupation of any part of the premises. The Proclamation does however provide that a principal tenant who is not in actual occupation of any part of the premises rented by him can be evicted by a Tenancy Tribunal.

2. With the exception mentioned, every principal tenant and every sub-tenant is entitled to protection against eviction and protection afforded to the tenant of land unoccupied upon or of business premises as well as to the tenant of domestic premises.

3. Under Proclamation No. 15, a Tenancy Tribunal may evict the following persons in addition to a principal tenant not in occupation:

(a) any person who in the opinion of the Tenancy Tribunal does not bona fide claim possession under a landlord or his predecessor in title.

(b) any person who became a tenant or sub-tenant during the Japanese occupation solely because of the acceptance by a landlord or a principal tenant of rent and whose holding has not been acquired in acceptance of rent since the establishment of the British Military Administration.

(c) a tenant or sub-tenant who has been convicted of using or suffering to be used the premises or any part thereof for an immoral or illegal purpose;

(d) a tenant or sub-tenant who is more than thirty days in arrears with payment of any rent accruing due after the 1st of October, 1945, and computed in accordance with the Proclamation.

**Grounds of Eviction**

4. Other grounds of eviction are provided for by Proclamation No. 25 under which eviction may be granted:

(1) if the premises are required by the landlord for occupation as a residence by him or by specified members of his family; and

(2) if premises are assigned, transferred or sublet without the consent of the landlord.

5. By Article 2 of Proclamation No. 15, the landlord is limited to the rent received for the premises prior to December, 1941, and the principal tenant to the same rent plus twenty per cent. No express provision is made for determining the rent which can be lawfully demanded where premises now let unfurnished had been let furnished in 1941 or vice versa or where the services provided by the landlord differ but the Tenancy Tribunal is empowered to fix, vary and apportion rent. These powers could be exercised where owing to change in the conditions of tenancy or the state of the premises since 1941, the rent is either excessive or too little and the parties have failed to reach agreement as to what would have been a fair rent in 1941 for the existing tenancy.

6. Protection is afforded by the provision in paragraph 6 of Article 5 (added by Proclamation No. 25) which provides that no tenant should be liable to eviction save under and in accordance with the Proclamation No. 15 or any amendment thereof. This Article has now been amended by order of the Governor in Council made under Ordinance No. 2 of 1946 and the amendment saves the right of magistrates under the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1938, and the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1935, to exercise the respective powers conferred upon them by these Ordinances and also permits the Governor in Council to exempt in any particular case any premises from the operation of the Proclamation.

**Tribunals**

7. The Tribunals themselves are constituted by virtue of regulations made under Article 7 of Proclamation No. 15, each Tribunal consisting of a Chairman and two members appointed in the first place by the President of the Military Courts, and after the restoration of civil government, by the Chief Justice. Appointment is made from a panel of persons selected by the Governor.

8. The practice and procedure of these Tribunals is prescribed by regulations also made under Article 7, and modified on the restoration of Civil Government by Ordinance No. 2 of 1946. Owing to the difficulty of providing Tribunals for Kowloon and the New Territories, a Magistrate sitting alone has hitherto constituted a Tenancy Tribunal.

9. Appeals formerly lay on questions of fact, as well as on questions of law, to the President of the Standing Military Court and now, lie to the Supreme Court in its Summary Jurisdiction, and ultimately to the Full Court.

10. By Article 3 of Proclamation No. 15 as amended by Proclamation No. 25, every principal tenant is under a duty to fix or to keep affixed on a conspicuous part of the premises a declaration of the rent payable by him to his landlord and also to serve a notice on every sub-tenant specifying the part of such rent which he attributes to the part of the premises occupied by the sub-tenant.

11. Penal sanctions against receiving or demanding excess rent, whether by way of rental or otherwise and for various other offences are provided for by Article 8 of Proclamation No. 15 as amended by Proclamation No. 25, but no provision is made for the recovery by civil action of any funds unlawfully received, either by a landlord or by any tenant, transferring or sub-letting.

## Temporary Measure

12. The construction of the Proclamation has been the subject of judicial decision. It has, for instance, been decided that despite the use of word "may" in Article 5 of Proclamation No. 15, it is the duty of the Tribunal to grant eviction if one of the grounds specified in that Article as amended by Proclamation No. 25 is proved and that, the Tribunal cannot consider relative hardship. It has also been held that a tenant is liable to eviction if he has obtained a tenancy rent-free from his employer and the employment is determined.

13. Proclamation No. 15 was introduced as a purely temporary measure to keep down the cost

at the time of his death or, where the tenant leaves no widow or is a woman, the children or dependent members of the tenant's family, with him or her at the time of the tenant's death.

## Changes Relating To Rent

16. (A) "Standard rent" is now interpreted as the rent recoverable from the sitting tenant on or before the 25th December, 1941, in respect of an unfurnished letting or if there was no unfurnished letting until after that date then such rate of rent as a Tenancy Tribunal considers would have been fair for an unfurnished letting immediately before the 25th December, 1941.

(B) Sub-paragraph A of this paragraph does not apply to dependent domestic premises. The object of Proclamation No. 15, in substituting the rent paid by a principal tenant plus twenty per cent. for the normal standard rent, i.e. the rent at which each part of the premises let as a separate letting, was to keep down the rents of poorer class dwellings.

The wording is however wide enough to include better type flats and business premises. It is considered that in giving effect to the Commission's recommendation for increase of rent it should be made clear by definition that the rent at which the premises were actually let in or before December, 1941, will be the standard rent in all cases in which premises were so let except where premises were not sublet contained in respect of privy abutment and cooking facilities.

(C) Standard rent is increased by thirty per cent. in the case of domestic premises and by forty-five per cent. in the case of business premises. The increase only becomes operative after service of a valid notice demanding it. In giving the reasons for this increase the Committee said:

## Increases

"Our reasons for differentiating between dwelling-houses and business premises are (i) whereas the increase in the case of dwelling-houses would affect employees and employers alike, that in the case of business premises will be felt only by employers who, it is considered may more easily bear the larger increase; (ii) the larger increase in the case of business premises will have no effect, or at worst a negligible one, upon the cost of living. But for the other considerations above mentioned, there would be no ground for the distinction in that an increase by an equal percentage is warranted in both classes of premises." In justifying any increase the Committee stated that the cost of labour, commodities and building material had gone up considerably. In fact it is clear that it would have recommended a greater increase but for its fear that economic consequences very serious to the Colony would follow.

(D) If the landlord provides furniture or reasonable charge made thereafter after notice has been served on the tenant specifying the charge proposed.

(E) If the services undertaken by the landlord differ from those by reference to which standard rent is ascertained a Tenancy Tribunal may vary the standard rent.

(F) In the event of expenditure of \$1,000 or upwards on additions or improvements by a landlord whereby the rateable value of a tenement has in the opinion of a Tenancy Tribunal been increased, an increase by an annual sum equal to eight per cent. on the sum expended is permitted. This is considered more equitable than the recommendation of the Committee relating to the apportionment of the cost of statutory repairs between landlord and tenant, which it is considered would have exposed the poorer class of tenant to exploitation. Where the rateable value is increased the tenant is getting something more than maintenance repairs and it is equitable and in the public interest to sanction an increase in rent.

(G) The tenant is entitled to set-off against the thirty per cent. or forty-five per cent. increase half the amount of the sum expended by him since August 16, 1945, with the consent of the landlord in making the premises reasonably habitable.

## Powers Of Tribunal

(H) If the standard rent was (a) agreed on in writing before July 1, 1937, or (b), is not higher than the rent recoverable at that date, a Tenancy Tribunal may on the application of a landlord, fix such other rent as it shall think fit. A Tenancy Tribunal is now given discretion to sanction on the application of a landlord an increase in rent which has been agreed to by a tenant. The object of this provision is to enable the Tribunal to sanction increases in excess of the permitted increases where the tenant is willing to agree to such increases, because of special circumstances, e.g. an agreement to leave after the expiration of the Ordinance or expenditure by the

landlord. It is thought that some landlords may have resisted the temptation to raise rents afforded by the increase of population from 1937 onwards and that in this case they should be permitted now upon application to a Tenancy Tribunal to bring themselves in line with other premises of a similar character the rents of which were raised before December 25, 1941.

17. (A) The following premises will no longer be subject to rent restriction:

(a) land which has not been developed by the erection of buildings of a permanent character; or

(b) any entirely new building in respect of which the written permit of the Building Authority to occupy the same shall have been granted under the provisions of Section 110 of the Buildings Ordinance, 1935, after August 16, 1945; or

(c) any premises which after August 16, 1945 have been rendered habitable by extensive repairs effected at the expense of the landlord. "Extensive Repairs" means repairs wholly necessary for rendering the premises reasonably habitable and in respect of which the expense incurred amounts to not less than the equivalent of the standard rent of the premises for one year; or

(d) any business premises which may after February 1, 1947, be let for a term of not less than seven years; or

(e) any particular portion of any hotel or boarding-house which is let furnished by the keeper of such hotel or boarding-house to a guest of such hotel or boarding-house; and

(f) any premises for the time being vested in or in the custody of the Custodian of Property or the Custodian of Enemy Property. Rent restriction is normally restricted to dwellings of the poorer type. In view of the shortage of all forms of accommodation it was originally applied to all forms of lettings except Crown tenancies. There is however no real justification for its application to premises which are either unfit for occupation or have become fit by such an expenditure on the part of the landlord as would render rent restriction grossly inequitable. Moreover control will encourage rehabilitation and development. As to enemy property, the property of unknown owners must be liquidated and this will be hampered by rent restriction if the premises are not controlled.

## Eviction Of Tenant

(B) It is not at present considered that any other class of premises should be excluded from the operation of this Ordinance. It may well be however that before the Ordinance ceases to apply a case will be made for excluding other classes of premises from its operation. Clause 32 accordingly gives the Governor in Council power to exclude any class of premises from the operation of this Ordinance. It should be noted that the power also extends to particular premises. In such case however the power can only be exercised on the recommendation of a Tenancy Tribunal and provision is made for the procedure to obtain the decision of a Tribunal. The object of these provisions is to enable exemption to be granted in a special case where it is considered that it is in the public interest to grant exemption and that the equities advanced by the landlord are greater than those advanced by the tenant. It might for instance be desirable to grant exemption to educational bodies who sub-let their premises because they were unable to continue their functions during the Japanese occupation. Other cases might arise in which rebuilding or rehabilitation is impeded by tenants who refuse to quit. It is considered that where exemption relates to particular premises only it is right that the parties should be heard and that a Tenancy Tribunal is the most practical Tribunal for this purpose.

18. (A) In view of the provisions of Article 6 of Proclamation No. 15, that no tenant can be evicted save in accordance with the provisions of the Proclamation, and its failure to make an agreement to vacate a ground for eviction, an undertaking to vacate is not legally enforceable. By Clause 13 of the Bill subject to the provisions of Section 10, such an agreement is now valid and can be enforced if the Court is satisfied that the tenant intended to deprive himself of the protection afforded by the Ordinance. The object of the provision is to ensure that the tenant is not trapped into depriving himself of the protection afforded by the Ordinance by entering into a covenant to vacate at the end of a term certain. The Clause is made subject to the provisions of Section 10 because that Section inter alia forbids the demanding of a fine or premium or other consideration for giving up possession of the premises to the landlord or to any other person.

In practice, therefore, this kind of agreement is likely to be confined to new tenants.

(B) A tenant who agreed to vacate upon the return of the pre-Occupation rent and who fails to vacate upon notice of such return may be evicted by a Tenancy Tribunal.

19. (A) Under Clause 12 of the Bill once the original tenancy has been determined the statutory tenancy of the Principal Tenant can also be determined by one calendar month's notice from the landlord. Under such notice the Principal Tenant has the option to become a tenant of such part of the premises if any as he has retained for his own use. Rent is determined under Sub-section 4. Upon service of such notice the landlord shall immediately serve notice upon the sub-tenants informing them of the notice to the principal tenant calling upon them after the expiration of such notice to pay rent to him. Upon such expiration, the sub-tenants become tenants of the landlord upon the same conditions save as regards rent under which they held from the Principal Tenant. Rent will be the standard rent with an increase of thirty per cent. The landlord becomes liable to perform the obligations previously assumed by the Principal Tenant.

**Penalties**

(B) A principal tenant who elects to quit after notice and fails to do so or attempts to collect rent after the expiration of such notice may be evicted.

(C) A principal tenant is now

liable to give a receipt for rent paid to him and to give the landlord full particulars of sub-tenants, and sufficient particulars of the premises occupied by each of them and of standard and gross rent. Breach constitutes an offence and upon conviction, a magistrate may order eviction.

20. (A) Under the existing law a person commits an offence if he demands or receives whether in money or in kind and whether by way of rent or otherwise more than the rent lawfully due. It is conceivable that the argument might be advanced that by reason of the use of the words "more than the rent lawfully due" it would not be an offence to receive key money or other consideration for the grant or renewal of a tenancy. In order to remove doubts, Clause 8 (1) provides that every person who after the commencement of this Ordinance demands or receives any consideration, whether in money, in kind or in any other manner whatsoever and whether by way of rent, fine, premium or otherwise, for the grant, renewal or continuance of any tenancy shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

(B) The law might also be evaded by the landlord by making the purchase at an unreasonable price of furniture, fittings, fixtures or other articles a condition to the grant or renewal of a lease. This is accordingly made an offence.

## Key Money

(C) It is considered that breaches of the law might be more readily disclosed if upon proceedings for an offence magistrates were empowered to compensate the tenant for the excess rent or consideration directly or indirectly obtained from him. Appropriate provision is made. This is accordingly made an offence.

(D) "Key money" might also be demanded or received by a tenant for giving up possession to the landlord or to a third person. This is made an offence by Clause 10 which contains similar provisions in relation to the purchase of furniture, etc. and payment of compensation to the party who has directly or indirectly paid key money as are contained in Clause 8.

(E) In addition to the liability of the principal tenant under Clause 11 to make disclosure, the landlord, whether a principal tenant or not, may be required to give particulars of the premises in writing to a principal tenant.

**CHINA'S DRUG IMPORTS**

Shanghai, Apr. 9.

The current restrictions on the importation of drugs may be lifted some time this month as a result of the National Health Administration's appeal to the Executive Yuan to sanction immediate imports of essential drugs and increase in the foreign exchange allocation for "chemicals."

Importation of all "manufactured drugs" has been at a standstill since February of this year due to the import restrictions and the inadequate amount of US\$2,000,000 allotted for the importation of chemicals, and complaints have been filed with the National Health Administration to alleviate this situation.—Reuter.

able to give a receipt for rent paid to him and to give the landlord full particulars of sub-tenants, and sufficient particulars of the premises occupied by each of them and of standard and gross rent. Breach constitutes an offence and upon conviction, a magistrate may order eviction.

20. (A) Under the existing law a person commits an offence if he demands or receives whether in money or in kind and whether by way of rent or otherwise more than the rent lawfully due. It is conceivable that the argument might be advanced that by reason of the use of the words "more than the rent lawfully due" it would not be an offence to receive key money or other consideration for the grant or renewal of a tenancy. In order to remove doubts, Clause 8 (1) provides that every person who after the commencement of this Ordinance demands or receives any consideration, whether in money, in kind or in any other manner whatsoever and whether by way of rent, fine, premium or otherwise, for the grant, renewal or continuance of any tenancy shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

(B) The law might also be evaded by the landlord by making the purchase at an unreasonable price of furniture, fittings, fixtures or other articles a condition to the grant or renewal of a lease. This is accordingly made an offence.

(C) It is considered that breaches of the law might be more readily disclosed if upon proceedings for an offence magistrates were empowered to compensate the tenant for the excess rent or consideration directly or indirectly obtained from him. Appropriate provision is made. This is accordingly made an offence.

(D) "Key money" might also be demanded or received by a tenant for giving up possession to the landlord or to a third person. This is made an offence by Clause 10 which contains similar provisions in relation to the purchase of furniture, etc. and payment of compensation to the party who has directly or indirectly paid key money as are contained in Clause 8.

(E) In addition to the liability of the principal tenant under Clause 11 to make disclosure, the landlord, whether a principal tenant or not, may be required to give particulars of the premises in writing to a principal tenant.

21. (A) In addition to the new grounds of eviction indicated in paragraphs 19 and 20 of these Objects and Reasons, ground (c) in paragraph 3 has been extended to make the commission of an offence against the Ordinance a ground of eviction. Other new grounds provided for by Clause 18 are:

(i) written notice by tenant to quit (para. (g)).

(ii) tenant guilty of nuisance or annoyance (para. (h)).

(iii) tenant ceasing to be employed in work by reason of which he obtained the tenancy (para. (i)).

(iv) failure to observe and perform any stipulation or condition of the tenancy (other than a condition to vacate) (para. (d)).

(v) Grounds (a) and (b) in paragraph 3 of the Objects and Reasons have been omitted, the former because a remedy now lies in the ordinary Courts and the latter because ample time has elapsed to enable the landlord to take the necessary action.

(C) Clause 10 provides that in cases where the landlord is seeking to obtain possession on the ground of requiring the premises for himself or a member of his family the Tribunal must be satisfied that greater hardship would be caused by refusing to grant the order than by granting it.

**Appeal**

(22) If appeal is from a question of law or on a matter of discretion appeal is by way of case stated at the request of the appellant by the Chairman of the Tribunal. This provision is intended to place the issues early before the Court in a convenient form and to save time on appeal. There has been a tendency in the past to appeal merely on the ground that the Tribunal was wrong in law without stating the facts of the case. This is now prohibited by the new provision. The Tribunal must state the facts of the case and the law in writing to the Court.

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## EMBEZZLER WITH AN IRON NERVE

An amazing story of the iron nerves of an embezzler who, after doing away with \$1,000 of his employer's money, had the audacity to report to the Police that he was the victim of Police extortion, was told to Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday by Police Prosecutor C. J. Askew.

"A terrific amount of trouble has been caused and the Police have been put to a lot of trouble," declared S/I Askew, "especially when an accusation of extortion of this kind was made. If DSI W. J. Wall had been unable to break down the story told by accused investigations would have taken weeks."

The accused in question was Sum Hin-charn, a 29-year-old fook of the Cheung Fat Chong Import and Export Firm, 286 Des Voeux Road Central, who was sent to the Canton branch of the firm on business. On his return, he was given HK\$9,000 with instructions to give the money to his master, Mr. Ng Sun-kong.

At about noon on April 9 he arrived at the K.C.R. Station and, like a good employee, made his way straight over to Hong Kong to his master's shop. Walking along Connaught Road Central he espied a street gambling school and, having a few dollars of his own, decided to try his luck.

Apparently it was his unlucky day for he not only lost what he had but also about \$500 of his firm's money. Forcing his brains to work at an unaccustomed speed, Sum hit upon the brilliant idea of helping himself to another \$500 note and putting the whole blame on the Police.

Thus it was that when he arrived at the shop he hid the \$500 bill before reporting to his employer. Mr. Ng was out at that time (about 3 p.m.) and did not return until about two hours later. In justifiable anger at such behaviour on the part of a Police constable, Mr. Ng rightly decided to report the alleged extortion told him by Sum to the Tsim Tsa Tsi Police Station at about 8 p.m.

The master of the shop stated, in reply to His Worship, that accused had been in his employ for about two or three months and that his behaviour had not been very satisfactory.

Telling defendant that the charge of embezzlement is a very serious one and carries with it a penalty of 14 years penal servitude, His Worship passed sentence of 18 months' hard labour on the first count, and nine months on the second, the sentences to run concurrently.

The \$500 found by the Police in the place where it was hidden by the defendant was ordered to be returned to Mr. Ng.

The charges against Sum were embezzlement of \$1,000 from Ng Sun-kong at 10.50 p.m. on April 9; and giving false information to "H" Land Police Station that the Police had extorted \$1,000 from him at the K.C.R. Station and "thereby did wilfully mislead the Police with intent to defeat or delay the ends of justice."

Wearing a white satin gown with a full skirt and sword at her side, the bride made her entrance at 4.15 p.m. She was given away by her father and was followed by one attendant, her sister, Jean. The best man was S. J. Cook.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Hong Kong Club Annex. The couple will honeymoon at Shekko and Macao after which they are scheduled to fly to England, via Norwegian airways.

**WEDDING AT CATHEDRAL**

Patricia Ann Mitchell, daughter of Col. E. R. Mitchell, became the bride of F. G. Nigel at a ceremony yesterday afternoon at St. John's Cathedral. The Very Rev. Dean Rose officiated.

Wearing a white satin gown with a full skirt and sword at her side, the bride made her entrance at 4.15 p.m. She was given away by her father and was followed by one attendant, her sister, Jean. The best man was S. J. Cook.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Hong Kong Club Annex. The couple will honeymoon at Shekko and Macao after which they are scheduled to fly to England, via Norwegian airways.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION**

At a meeting of the Board of Education held on Tuesday, April 8, 1947, at 3 p.m. in the Council Chamber, Colonial Secretariat, the following were present:—Mr. T. R. Kowell, (Director of Education and Chairman); the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, the Hon. Dr. S. N. Chau; Messrs E. M. Gray, E. S. Atkins, F. C. Woo, Rev. Mother Angelica, (Dr.) Lai Po Chuen; Mrs. W. G. Robertson; Messrs G. O'Connor, W. J. Dyer, Y. P. Law, A. J. Arcelli, Professor R. K. Simpson, Rev. George She, Rev. Fr. R. W. Gallager, S.J. and Mr. J. M. Wilson (Secretary).

After the Chairman had welcomed the members to the first meeting of the present Board, the following matters came under discussion:—Education Department's estimates for 1947/48; School Meals Service; Question of changes of curricula in Girls' School; Development of Vernacular Education; Use of vernacular as the medium of instruction in the lower classes of Anglo-Chinese schools. Expansion of education in the new Territories; Nationality of proposals for the Salween Commission; Central British School; Activities in certain schools.

Some weeks ago the usual "serviceman versus civilian" controversy arose, the subject being that servicemen were not allowed in certain hotels. My own personal view is that if these "dignitaries" conducted themselves in a service-like manner, they would do neither, forcibly expelled or barred from entering, further more if they showed a little more courtesy, they would probably enjoy a little of the home life even as I have done, which we all miss with the forcible separation from our loved ones, through no fault of our own.

So thank you one and all my friends and may you prosper even as I have done during my sojourn in the colony.

**COLONY'S HEALTH**

A total of 81 cases, with 49 deaths, of tuberculosis was recorded in the Colony for the period March 30—April 5. Over the same period, there were 25 cases of deaths of cerebrospinal meningitis, 3 cases (1 death) of measles, and 5 cases (1 death) of malaria. Births totalled 1,074, and deaths from all causes, 231.

## Coming Events

April 11—Watsonian Club dinner (tentative date).

April 12—China Light & Power Co., Ltd., annual meeting, noon.

April 14—H.K. Stage Club Play: "Present Laughter," 7.30 p.m.

April 15—H.K. & Canton Ice Mfrs. Co., Ltd., shareholders meeting, 11.30 a.m.

April 16—Lawn Bowls Assn. general meeting, 5.45 p.m.

April 18 and 19—K.C.C. Play: "A Worm's Eye View."

April 19—H.K.S.P. Flag Day.

April 21—H.K. Land Investment & Agency Ltd., shareholders meeting, noon.

April 22—Humphreys Est. & Fin. Co., Ltd., shareholders meeting, 11.30 a.m.

April 24—H.K. Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. shareholders meeting, noon.

April 26—K.C.C. Play: "A Worm's Eye View."

April 28—"Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., annual meeting, noon.

**Bernard Newman In H.K.**

Mr. Bernard Newman, the author, lecturer and traveller, is paying a seven-day visit to the Colony for the purpose of lecturing to the Services.

Mr. Newman, who is a grand nephew of George Eliot, is a prolific novelist with more than 45 books to his credit—spy stories, travel books, detective fiction, and serious commentaries on European affairs. He has been on lecture tours for fifteen years and was sent out to the British Expeditionary Force in France 1939 and has also lectured to the French Army. He has broadcast from most of the radio stations of Europe and America and one of his books has been adopted as a text-book in the Russian Army.

Mr. Newman has travelled extensively, and met many interesting personalities, Hitler among others, while Mussolini banned him from Italy.

Amongst his various interesting occupations, he was on the BBC France Trust, has worked with Walt Disney, lived on communal farms in Russia, and dwelt with the Balkan gypsies.

In the last six years he has given nearly 3,000 lectures to audiences totalling more than a million people. This involved travelling over 100,000 miles and uttering twenty million words.

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**BOARD OF EDUCATION**

At a meeting of the Board of Education held on Tuesday,



# "MAJOR CLASH" AT MOSCOW Marshall, Bevin Contradict Molotov

## BARBAROUS TORTURE OF BASQUES

London, Apr. 9. Basque Republican delegation headquarters in London announced today that the State Police at Irun had arrested and "barbarously tortured" seven Basque farmers who lived near the French frontier.

The announcement said the police suspected them of anti-Franco activities and the "uncertain political state in Spain" might explain the arrests. The names of those arrested and tortured were given as Santiago Golcechea, Manuel Olasola, Francisco Zabala, the brothers Justo, Gregorio and Pedro Olasola.

Golcechea was reported to be hospitalized after he was injured by the police, who then attempted to take him from hospital and were prevented from doing so by the nurses, the statement said. —United Press.

### Press Attack

Madrid, Apr. 9. The Franco-controlled press today savagely attacked the movement for a Spanish monarchy just nine days after the Generalissimo proclaimed that a monarchy was the only system befitting Spain and announcing his own plan for succession.

"Arriba" and "Ya," two of Spain's greatest newspapers, drew lines for an open battle between monarchists and Communists. They published Don Juan's two manifestos. They blamed world hostility toward Franco on Masonry and Communism and charged that monarchists were responsible for the sanguinary Spanish Civil War because it failed to

## American Plan For Polish Frontier

Moscow, Apr. 9. A demand by General Marshall that an International Commission investigate and report on the future German-Polish frontier caused a major clash in the Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference today.

Angry assertions by M. Molotov that the frontier was fixed finally at the Oder-Neisse line at the Potsdam conference caused General Marshall and Mr. Bevin to cite Generalissimo Josef Stalin to the contrary.

Marshall branded Molotov's interpretation of the Potsdam agreement as false. Bevin, accusing Russia of "going back" on Stalin's own promises, quoted official minutes of the talk he had with Stalin at Potsdam in July 1945, in which Stalin said: "No final boundary will be settled in advance of the peace conference."

Marshall said Molotov "spoke in complete contradiction with the meaning of the English language as understood by President Truman and myself." He read minutes of a talk between Stalin and the former Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, in which Byrnes said, without contradiction from Stalin, "all question of territory should be left to the peace conference."

"In Plain English" The American delegate added, "The President of the United States agreed to the statement by the Potsdam communiqué, which to us in plain English

fills its duties. "Arriba" and "Ya" cited the fate of nations ruled by monarchs, such as Belgium, Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia, and charged that monarchist instability had led to "three civil wars, two dynasties, several royal exiles, several regencies, eight constitutions, minorities and domestic disputes and other symptoms of instability in the Nineteenth Century."

"In the Twentieth Century, it led to the terrible week of 1939, the general revolutionary strike in 1917, to Primo Rivera's coup d'état in 1923 and to the Republic." —United Press.

## SAID TO HAVE MURDERED BABY GIRL

London, Apr. 10. Pretty, dark-haired Margaret Willis, 20, who seemed to be on the verge of collapse when she appeared in court today, was held without bail on a charge of murdering her daughter Eileen on the child's sixth birthday.

Detective Inspector John Ball testified at Wednesday's hearing that Mrs. Willis, a waitress, told him after Eileen's funeral that she was found in a suitcase in her home.

"Yes, sir, it is my Eileen, I don't know why I did it," —Associated Press.

## Died After Futile Appeal For Drug

London, Apr. 9. A 14-year-old boy died today in the Glasgow Corporation Hospital of tubercular meningitis after a futile nation-wide appeal for the drug streptomycin for him.

So rare is this drug that even the small supply in a neighbouring hospital could not be spared for the final attempt to save the boy's life.

Dr. Stuart Laidlaw, Glasgow's medical officer of health, said that research work with streptomycin was so important that

## U.S. COMMUNIST CITED FOR CONTEMPT

Washington, Apr. 9. Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the American Communist Party, today refused to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee which subpoenaed him to testify as to his "real name."

Daniel Lapidus, New York attorney, appeared before the Committee to represent Dennis and presented a formal statement written by him. Dennis contended that the Committee was not a "lawful Congressional committee" and therefore it could not subpoena witnesses.

The Committee counsel, Robert E. Stripling, contended that Dennis was guilty of "conspiracy to commit contempt," a crime carrying the maximum penalty of two years imprisonment and US\$10,000 fine upon conviction.

Dennis' statement cited four reasons to support his claim that the existence of the Committee was a "direct violation of the constitution." They were:

1. The House has not clearly defined the scope of the Committee's authority;
2. The Committee "usurped police authority" without any basis in law;
3. The Committee "interfered in elections, activities of trade unions and nullified civil liberties."
4. John E. Rankin, a Committee member, was not "duly and lawfully seated as a member of the House of Representatives." This contention was based on the grounds that Negroes in Mississippi, Rankin's state, were prevented from voting. —United Press.

Later—The House Un-American Activities Committee today cited Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Commu-

## Deputies Agree On Something At Last

Moscow, Apr. 9. Though it was preceded by a long debate, four-power agreement was finally reached in the Foreign Ministers' deputies meeting today on the terms under which the small states may participate in the preparatory stages of the peace conference for Germany.

All four powers agreed that they shall be permitted to be present as observers when the other states present their views on special questions, before either the Council of Foreign Ministers or their deputies.

Other Allied powers will be allowed, firstly, to make oral statements to the deputies or the Foreign Ministers as the Ministers may decide and also to make written statements to the deputies on matters in which they are directly concerned, and secondly all states directly involved in the war against Germany will get a full hearing.

The agreement was followed by a full debate in which Mr. Murphy (United States) defended states such as Mexico, who did not actually "use armed forces against Germany," and M. Vyshinsky (Russia) championed Albania.

A long argument on Persia's right reached no conclusion. Vyshinsky suggested that Russia might accept the participation of other states beyond the 18 originally listed.

After pointed remarks by Murphy about the degree of help given by various states in the war against Japan, Vyshinsky said: "We are speaking of Germany here, not Japan. In due time we will be more successful than in our discussions of the German problems." —Reuter.

## FITZGERALD DEAD

Dublin, Apr. 9. The death occurred here today, after a short illness, of Desmond Fitzgerald, 57, Irish revolutionary Minister for Publicity in the first Irish Provisional Government, and later Minister of External Affairs and Defence in the Cosgrave Government from 1927 to 1932. —United Press.

## Brazil Tired Of Buying Armaments

Lake Success, N.Y.

A proposal that the United States should organize a Western Hemisphere disarmament plan as the first step towards world disarmament was made in the Disarmament Commission today by the Brazilian delegation.

Reading a speech for the Brazilian delegate, Osvaldo Aranha, who is ill, Senor Joao Muniz declared: "It is our view that America will soon be able to organize a continental plan of armaments similar to the agreement between the United States and Canada, which will not only reduce existing armaments to merely defensive equipment throughout the countries on the continent but furthermore eliminate the manufacture and sales of armaments beyond the limits of 'indispensable peace and collective security of our peoples.'"

"European nations may do the same from an indication we have already had in the recent agreement between Great Britain and France as well as in other understandings." The speech also declared: "We nations that do not manufacture arms and do not want to manufacture them, are tired of being forced by circumstances to waste part of our economy in the acquisition of armaments." —Reuter.

## Attlee Consulted The C.I.G.S.

London, Apr. 9. The Imperial General Staff Chiefs have agreed to the Government decision to reduce compulsory military service from 18 months to a year, it was disclosed by informed quarters today.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, following the debate on the conscription bill—which 75 Labour Members opposed and others supported in expectation that the service period would be reduced—privately called for reports on how the reduction would affect the armed forces.

The Army chiefs took the view that military conscription would function satisfactorily on a year basis provided that some of the training of conscripts could be more severe. A governing factor in this decision, it is believed, was the re-employment of armed forces, which, it is assumed, will be possible by 1950.

By that time British forces should have been withdrawn from India and Burma and military obligations in Palestine, Greece and Austria reduced.

### Logical

Hailed as a victory in certain quarters for the section of conscription rebels, the Government's decision, nevertheless, is accepted by the majority of responsible observers as logical. It will, they think, have the effect of closing the ranks of their own party against the possibility of a dangerous parliamentary division, or even defeat.

## "NAZI UNDERGROUND" TRIAL DISCLOSURE

Munich, Apr. 9. A young German blonde girl told of an alleged threat to kill her and her family if she made certain disclosures when the trial was continued here today of four former high SA officers accused of leading the biggest underground Nazi movement yet unearthed.

The officers, who have pleaded not guilty, are Major-General Wilhelm Dittler, Brigadier-General Albert Wiczonke, Colonel Ewald Bartel and Senior Colonel Arno Schieffner, all former members of the crack "Feldherrnhalle" Division.

Blonde Berta Engel, aged 28, plump and sullen-looking, was called as a prosecution witness but is expected to come up for trial separately later. Accused of acting as inter-zonal courier for the four officers, she told the United States Military Court today that she carried messages "because I had nothing else to do."

Asked why she had altered her alleged statement made to the police two days after her arrest, she said that Buchmann, one of the gang still being hunted down, went to her flat and threatened to kill her and her family if she disclosed links between Colonel Schieffner and the SA headquarters at Munich, where she worked as secretary.

Engel said that the accused were good friends of hers and denied knowing that they were plotting against the Allies or were masquerading under assumed names.

**Sealed Envelopes** She said she made trips to Hamburg and Frankfurt to deliver sealed envelopes to contacts. She maintained that the person

## Persea Wants To Join In

Teheran, Apr. 9. Persia's Minister in Moscow, Prince Muzaffar Firouz, has sent a note to the Big Four Foreign Ministers, asking them to invite Persia "forthwith to take part in the Moscow conference."

The note said this should be done "without waiting for decisions to be taken by the Big Four about the claims of the other states to participate in the parleys."

It is recalled that the Council of Foreign Ministers had decided unanimously on March 25 to invite Persia to take part in the German peace treaty. —Reuter.

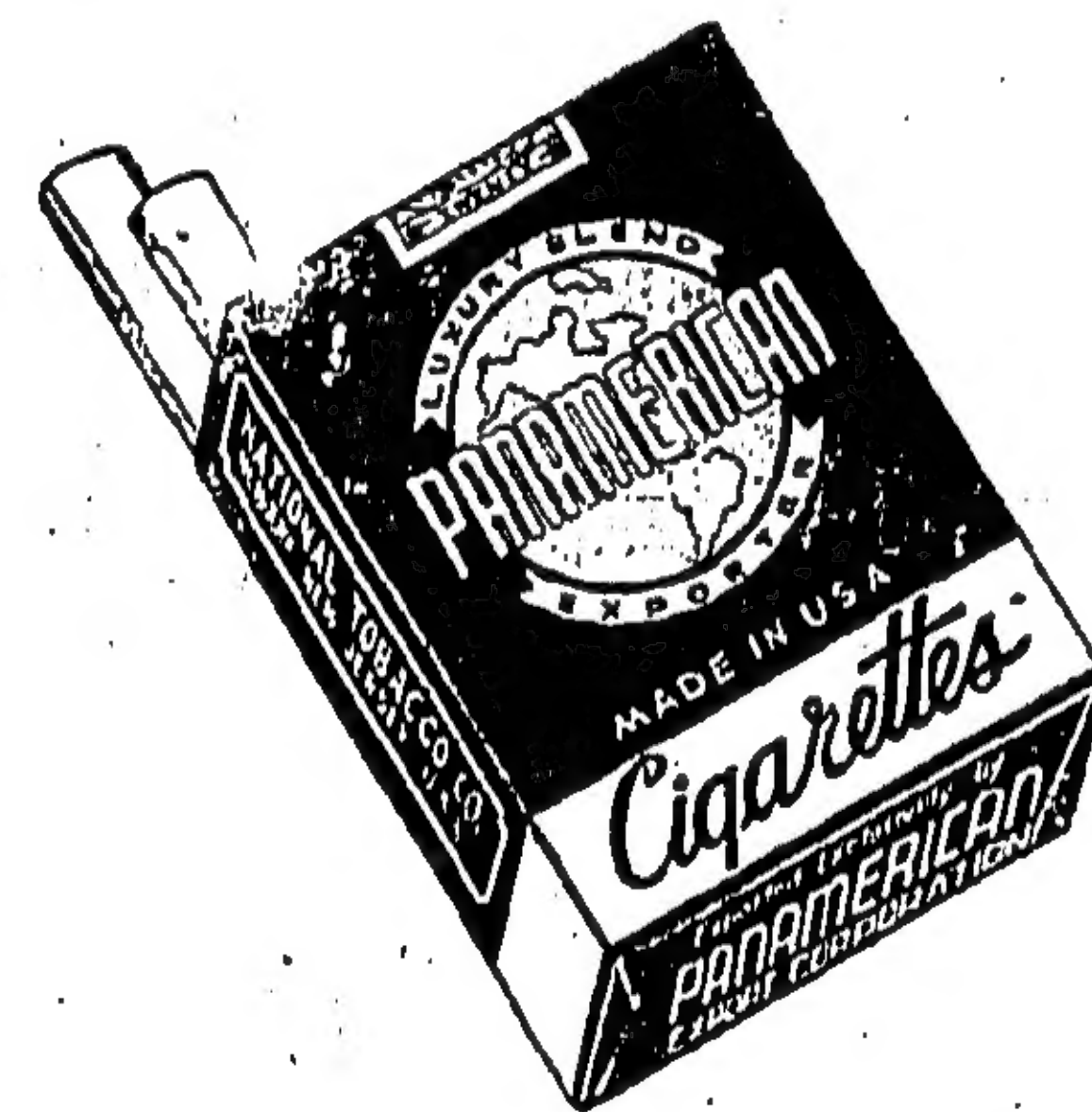
## NEW GUINEA PETROL

The Hague, Apr. 10. The New Guinea Petroleum Company has today resumed pre-war exploratory activities in Dutch New Guinea where it held exploration and exploitation rights under the 1935 contract with the government of Netherlands East Indies.

The company is a joint enterprise of the Royal Dutch Shell, Standard Vacuum and Standard of California-Texas Company groups. —Associated Press.



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### THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Forty-fifth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the members of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., on Monday the 28th day of April, 1947, at Noon, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1946, to elect Directors and to appoint Auditors.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th April, 1947, to the 28th April, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. E. TERRY,  
Manager & Secretary.  
Hong Kong, 8th April, 1947.

### SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE

#### HONG KONG

With any Englishmen who have arrived in the Colony since 7th January 1947, the date of the Society's Annual Meeting, and who wish to renew their membership or to join the Society, kindly notify the undersigned.

Members who have not yet sent in their list of guests for St. George's Day Celebrations are requested to do so as soon as possible.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & Co.

Secretaries & Treasurers, Exchange Building, Hong Kong.

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### THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

#### EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., No. 18, Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Monday, the 21st day of April, 1947, at 12.45 p.m. (or as soon thereafter as the Annual General Meeting to be held at Noon on that date shall have been concluded) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the sub-joined Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$50,000,000,—by the creation of One Million Six Hundred Thousand new shares of Twenty-five Dollars each to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit."

Dated this Eighth day of April, 1947.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

B. C. FIELD,  
Secretary.

### CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### Report of the Board of Directors and Statement of Accounts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at Noon, on the 12th day of April, 1947, in the Company's Hong Kong Office, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the report of the Directors for the period 1st September, 1946, to 30th September, 1946, and electing Directors and appointing Auditors.

The Transfer Books and Register of Shareholders will be closed as from the 6th April, 1947, to the 19th April, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. W. A. WOOD,  
Secretary & Chief Accountant.

Hong Kong, 14th March, 1947.

### LAMBERT BROS.

#### Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers.

Pedder Building.

Telephone No. 20224.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 11th. April 1947 commencing at 2.30, P.M.

A FINE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE comprising:—

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Also

- 1 "Phillips" Radio
- 1 Oak Wood Dining Room Suite
- 1 Vacuum Cleaner complete with Flex and Rods—New
- 1 Royal Typewriter 10"
- 1 Gillian Refrigerator

On view from Thursday, the 10th. April 1947

Terms: As Customary.

LAMBERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

### HARBOUR DEPARTMENT

#### NOTICE

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in triplicate, which should be marked "Tender for the purchase of the wreck of the River Steamer 'On Lee'", will be received at the Harbour Office until Noon on Friday, 18th April, 1947.

The "ON LEE" which is unserviceable, is to be sold as scrap as she lies in shallow water at Kum Tong, Kowloon Bay.

#### PARTICULARS:—

Length 168' 0"  
Breadth 34' 0"  
Depth 10' 4"

Details of her present condition are available on application to the Salvage Adviser, Harbour Office.

Tenders must be deposited at the Treasury, Prince's Building, the sum of \$1,000.—(One thousand dollars), which sum shall be forfeited to the Hong Kong Government if the successful tenderer fails to complete the transaction. The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

The successful tenderers will be required to pay the purchase money to the Treasury within 48 hours of being advised of the acceptance of their tender.

Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

J. JOLLY,  
Harbour Master.

Hong Kong, 7th April, 1947.

### HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

#### Open Colony Tennis

#### Championships

#### TO-DAY

#### Men's Doubles

#### (Semi-Final)

#### 5 p.m. Sharp

Ho Ka-lau & F. K. Kwok

V.

Yip Koon-Hoong & Paul Kong

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT

Shipping News

Notice is hereby given that as from the 1st May, 1947, all information regarding shipping movements entering or lying in the waters of the Colony will be issued to the Public only from the Harbour Office on application.

(Sd) J. JOLLY,  
Harbour Master.

Hong Kong, 10th April, 1947.

### Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc. Basement, French Bank Bldg., A.E.B. de Souza, Auctioneer. Telephone 31887.

### Chinese Optical Co.

#### OPTICIAN

67 QUEEN'S ROAD C.

### TIMBER FAMINE THREAT

London, Apr. 9. Unless immediate steps are taken to encourage large-scale planting of trees there will be a world timber famine within the next few years, Viscount Bennett, former Premier of Canada, stated at the annual luncheon of the World Forestry Charter.

He referred to the rate at which world timber resources had been used up in the last two wars and deplored the fact that timber was not being replaced now on the same scale that it was being used.

Those present at the luncheon included the ambassadors of China and Brazil and the ministers of Dominica, Guatemala, Liberia and Uruguay.—Reuter.

# SCHACHT "EXPLAINS" WHY HE JOINED DER FUEHRER

## TEETOTALER, NO DOUBT

Cork, Eire, Apr. 9. The present shortage of stout in Eire is one of the best things that ever happened, according to Judge J. K. O'Connor, at the Circuit Court Criminal Sessions today. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good and certainly the scarcity of drink will have the effect of further lessening the amount of crime that comes here, before me," he said.—Reuter.

## Democratic Rome Duel

Rome, Apr. 9. The first postwar duel of honour in Italy ended today in a bloodless draw.

The two newspapermen participating declared themselves "satisfied" after harmlessly crossing swords with each other 12 times at dawn in a deserted barroom on Rome's outskirts.

Journalist Attilio Battistini and proof-reader Mario Galeffi got into an argument about trade unions which they decided could only be settled by a duel. First they were held up by the absence of swords, then had to exchange the required silk duelling shirts for size.

Their 12 parries were described as a "democratic duel" by referee Colonel Giulio Albertini.—United Press.

## Correction

Rome, Apr. 9. Asked at a meeting here what would happen to Europe's displaced persons if the international refugee organization was not functioning by the time UNRRA closed its operations on June 30, Major-General Lowell Rooks, Director-General of UNRRA, replied that "in that event UNRRA can do nothing but turn these unfortunate people back into the hands of the countries in which they find themselves, whether civil or military."

This version of what General Rooks said corrects a report of his statement yesterday, in which he was quoted as saying that "all displaced persons would be shipped back to their respective countries no matter what type of government was in power."—Reuter.

## Republican Clash On Truman Aid Plan

Washington, Apr. 9. The Senate's two top Republicans—Arthur Vandenberg and Robert Taft—clashed today on the US\$400,000,000 Greco-Turkish programme. The Senate President, Senator Vandenberg, asked for an immediate vote on amendments to assure the United Nations a voice in the proposed programme. Senator Taft, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, squelched the move by objecting that this would touch off a debate on the amendments.

Senator Vandenberg and Senator Taft clashed for the second time in a week, following the former's successful move against recommitting the nomination of Mr. David Lillenthal, who was opposed by Senator Taft as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Senator Taft has not taken a public stand on the Greco-Turkish programme, which Senator Vandenberg has endorsed, but Taft's friends said he would vote for it reluctantly.

Senators Edward Martin (Republican, Pennsylvania) and Hiram Bushfield (Republican, South Dakota) criticized the aid programme. Martin said he would vote for it with reluctance, while Bushfield warned that it meant sending United States troops to the Middle East and that "undoubtedly the United States is headed once more for world war."

"New Deal Method" Senator Hugh Butler (Republican, Nebraska) joined the programme's critics by declaring that the bill was "typical of the New Deal method" of spending money to solve the world's ills. He suggested that other countries might be willing to perpetuate small Communist dissident groups in order to claim American aid.

Stuttgart, Apr. 9. Hitler's financial wizard, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, who was acquitted as a major war criminal at the Nuremberg tribunal last year, heard the Chief Prosecutor read a 53-page indictment against him when his trial before the denazification court opened here today.

When the proceedings started, Schacht's brief account of his public career was hardly audible above the noise of clicking press cameras which photographed the scene.

Helmut Bailein, Chief Prosecutor, who was once a fugitive from the Nazis, charged Schacht with having given the Nazi system extraordinary political, economic and propaganda assistance and with having played an important part in the Hitler government which could only have been done by leading Nazis and promoters of the Nazi terror regime.

He demanded that Schacht be declared "the main culprit" under the denazification laws. Concluding an impassioned defence against the charges, the former Nazi Finance Minister declared: "I did not immigrate where I might have written articles and made speeches. That would have been cowardice. I fought the Nazi dictatorship here in Germany. I only had the misfortune to remain alive."

Today, Dr. Schacht said, was a tragic anniversary in his life, as three years ago three of his best friends, including a friend of his (former Nazi secret service chief) who had conspired with him against Hitler, were hanged in the courtyard of Flossenburg concentration camp.

Schacht explained that he joined Hitler's cabinet to solve the problem of Germany's 6,500,000 unemployed and to secure Germany's economic equality with other nations. The only alternative to the Hitler government was a military putsch and a breach of the constitution, as the Nazi party was the largest.

"This Rat-Catcher" In view of the economic record of the democratic governments which preceded Hitler it was not surprising that forty per cent of the Germans voted "for this rat-catcher," he said. Schacht defended his special credits to German industry, "whereby I found money to put these six and a half million unemployed to work again."

When after the second election Hitler invited Schacht to become Minister of Economics, Schacht accepted "because I was convinced that the only possibility was to try and influence the Hitler cabinet from within and try to establish resistance centres against Hitler's criminal tyranny."

"I protested to Hitler against

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"I protested to Hitler against

## GRUESOME AIN'T IT?

Tonson, Apr. 9. Bars and liquor stores here today reported a sharp decline in the sale of "patina". The police announced that an undetermined quantity of drink which had been flooding the local black market was made from alcohol stolen by an enterprising hospital interne from a "distorting laboratory."—United Press.

## U.S. Army To Buy Cloth In Germany

London, Apr. 10. In American Army purchasing mission is reported to be headed for Germany with a \$10,000,000 cloth order neither the United States nor British manufacturers want.

The Board of Trade confirmed today that it had turned down an American request for 5,000,000 yards of olive drab worsted to be delivered within the next six to nine months.

A Board of Trade spokesman said he heard the buying mission went to Frankfurt in the hope of getting goods from German textile mills.

An informed source said he understood the Army buyers came to Britain because the U.S. Army at present has to compete in the open market with private buyers for American cloths.—Associated Press.

## British Fighters For Turks

London, Apr. 9. A spokesman of the Supply Ministry said today that 350 British fighter planes have been flown to Turkey since last August and 150 more planes will be supplied during the next few months.

The spokesman said there was no connection whatever between these aircraft supplies and the proposed American loan to Turkey. The supplies, he said, were decided upon when a Turkish air mission visited Britain last year.

The Ministry does not directly supply RAF surplus planes, but the planes come from the manufacturers who obtained them from the surplus pool for reconditioning. The planes were piloted by ex-RAF crew. They usually left in groups of 12, accompanied by two "Dakotas" carrying spare parts and bringing the crews back to Britain.

The planes include "Spitfires," "Mosquitoes," "Beaufighters," all armed with cannon and machine guns and with top speeds up to 450 m.p.h.

In Turkey, the planes will be used by Turkish Air Force officers trained by the RAF since 1941.—United Press.

## Venezuela's Worst Air Tragedy

Caracas, Apr. 9. The Venezuelan Government today declared a three-day period of mourning throughout the country, following the greatest single air tragedy in the history of Venezuelan civil aviation.

In the accident, 27 high-school teachers and students, and a crew of four, were killed when an aircraft, belonging to the Aero-Postal crashed in flames in a mountainous region 25 miles from the capital.

The passengers were returning from a Easter week vacation at Comana, a seaside resort in Eastern Venezuela. The national flag flew at half-mast throughout today on public buildings.—Reuter.

## Six Die In Avalanche

Vienna, Apr. 9. Six of eight mountain climbers are known to have lost their lives in the worst Austrian mountain avalanche accident for many years which occurred during Easter on Hohe Tauern Mountain in Southern Austria.

The mountaineers were caught in a blizzard and decided to try the dangerous descent with ropes over a route never used in winter.

During the descent, the avalanche swept down and buried seven of them. Five bodies have since been recovered.

The eighth member of the party who had managed to free himself, was killed while going to fetch help.—Reuter.

## HITLER'S PIANIST HAS A COMPLAINT

Munich, Apr. 9. Hitler's favourite pianist and foreign press chief of the Nazi Party before the war, Ernest "Putz" Hanfstaengl, who recently applied to the Bavarian Government for registration as a victim of political persecution, has had his application refused.

Hanfstaengl, who sheltered Hitler after the "beer hall putsch" in 1923, fled to Britain in 1937 after quarrelling with Hitler and was interned on the outbreak of war, first in Britain and then in Canada and again in Britain.

He is now living in Upper Bavaria, and wrote to Philip Auerbach, the Bavarian Commissioner for Refugees, "there is not the least doubt that I am not an objective consideration of the facts. I can legitimately be classed as a politically persecuted person."

Hanfstaengl was reported to have alleged that he fled from Germany in 1937 because he had been informed that Goering was planning to get rid of him.—Reuter.

## U.S. MEDAL FOR GWR OFFICIAL

London, Apr. 9. Mr. K. W. C. Grand, Assistant General Manager of the Great Western Railway, who was its company's agent in the United States for some years before the war, will be presented with the American Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm for his services to the United States during the war.

The presentation will take place at the United States Embassy here tomorrow. Altogether 45 Britons will be decorated by the United States Government.—Reuter.

## La Guardia Prize-Winner

New York, Apr. 10. Fiorello H. La Guardia, former New York mayor and Director-General of UNRRA, is named winner of the 1947 One-World Award for Press and Radio for his "outstanding record of national and international public service."

The One-World Committee, outgrowth of the American Nobel Anniversary Committee, elected La Guardia particularly "for his fearless stand over the radio and in the press as well as in his public life, generally for his higher ideals of 'One-World'."—Associated Press.









## NEXT FLIGHT:

HONG KONG TO MANILA..... Thursday 10th April  
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HONG KONG TO MANILA..... Sunday 13th April  
**NEW RATE TO MANILA..... HK\$380.00**

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SHANGHAI	350.	3.50 "

## CHINA MAIL

Window House

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## A MOCKERY

Nothing could better illustrate how strangely irresponsible those in charge of the destinies of this Colony can on occasion be than the Bill introduced in Legislative Council yesterday, consolidating and amending the restriction of rents. Had the key section of the Bill been drafted by the Colony's worst landlords themselves, it could not have been more conveniently framed to wreck rent restriction finally and completely, and incidentally, to give fresh stimulus to the vicious inflation spiral which already is of deep concern to all whose interest it is to promote a stable economy. This is not because Government is unaware of, or, as far as can be seen, consciously prepared to ignore the danger. In the Objects and Reasons, it is plainly stated that the increases of rent authorized, 30 per cent. in the case of dwelling-houses, and 45 per cent. for business premises, would have been greater but for the fear that "economic consequences very serious to the Colony would follow." It can only be inferred, therefore, committing any suggestion or allegation that government has deliberately sold out the unfortunate man-in-the-street to vested interests (once again) that those responsible for framing the measure are so far detached from realities as to be unable to foresee the consequences which will inevitably flow from the Bill in its present form. In the main, the provisions are unobjectionable. They follow reasonably closely the recommendations of the special committee, whose report was published in November of last year, a report which was generally deemed to offer an equitable solution of landlord-tenant relationships under 1946-47 conditions. The snag appears in the definition of what is meant, under the heading of premises which will no longer be subject to rent restriction, by the words "extensive repairs." If a landlord has at his own cost carried out "extensive repairs," he is at liberty to charge what rent he likes. Clearly, then, the meaning attached to "extensive repairs" goes to the root of the whole measure and the principle of rent restriction. What do we find? The Bill's definition is "repairs in respect of which the expense incurred amounts to not less than the equivalent of the standard rent of the premises for one year." This, to put it bluntly, makes sheer nonsense of rent control. It is only necessary for a landlord to spend, in the case of a European flat, about \$1,800, taking \$150 a month as the average pre-war standard rent, and he can increase the rent to \$400 a month, recoup himself in six months, and then make a long nose at our rent restriction legislators. Where Chinese tenements are concerned, the amount involved would be about \$200 to entitle a claim for de-control. No more than would be required, in fact, than to put on a coat of whitewash! To treat of such figures and regard them as representing an outlay involving "extensive repairs," bearing in mind building and re-decorating costs in Hong Kong today, is to make mockery of the whole business, laughable but for the menace the definition carries for hundreds of tenants and the danger to the Colony's economy which the Bill purports to provide against. Left as it stands, Clause 3 (c) of the Bill will serve to de-control the bulk of all the residential property that has been newly occupied since August 16, 1945. There must be few buildings that did not require a little plumbing, a window fixed and colour-washing, before they were "reasonably habitable." All of them now become subject to any rent increase the landlord chooses to impose. As for the future, the section opens up the entire field for exploitation by unscrupulous landlords. No protection is afforded the tenant against the invasion of a landlord with his contractor's men, insisting on the necessity of rendering the premises "reasonably habitable," except perhaps expensive litigation, which means that more often than not the victim will decide that it is cheaper to surrender. The poorest class, whose interests the Hon.

Meet the King of the Spivs. But if you're expecting a smooth type in inch-brimmed trilby and wasp-waisted tuxedo with padded shoulders, you're going to be disappointed. Steady-eyed, hard-fisted ex-paratrooper, George Long prefers the comfort of a rusty black canvasack.

For though he's undisputed holder of the title in one of West London's toughest districts, where spivs abound and wide boys are two a penny, he's also Roman Catholic priest in charge of St. Francis Church, Pottery Lane, Notting Dale.

He is using his fame and his powers of leadership to steer the adventurous youngsters of his parish away from the paths that lead to crime and put them on the road to good citizenship. Opened only seven months ago in the hall of Treadgold-street elementary school his boys' club now number 147 members, and Father Long is looking forward to the not-too-distant day when they will run it entirely by themselves.

When war came the 30-year-old priest of St. Francis climbed into uniform and for the next six years served as military chaplain in Iraq, Persia, the Middle East, with the Chindits and with the 2nd Indian Airborne Division. Maybe some of you who read this will have met him and remember feeling the weight of his purp when he was boxing instructor to his Brigade.

## Crime Wave

Demobbed last year, he came back to find his beloved London in the throes of a crime wave and—more disturbing feature—many children were among the convicted offenders.

Father Long wondered what he could do about it. Then, one day, he heard a conversation between two juvenile members of his "club."

"What sort of a guy is this priest of yours?" asked one.  
And the other replied, "Co."

"E's a spiv. A paratrooper wot done fahsands of jumps inter enemy territory."

It wasn't strictly true—Father Long numbers his jumps by dozens, not thousands—but it gave him his big idea. That night, round the fire in a Treadgold-street schoolroom, he talked it over with Vic Inney, A.B.A. light-heavyweight and soldier of the 56th London Division, John Abbott, ex-R.A.F. bomber navigator, Bernard Donovan, also of the R.A.F., and professional boxers Wally Davis and Jackie Foster.

"These 'bad' boys aren't criminals," he said. "They're just out for excitement. We've got to give them their thrills the right way."

## 100 Years Ago Today

(Extracts from the files of the "China Mail" of April 11, 1847).

On Friday information was received from the Mandarin at Canton that two large pirate junks were moored near the Ly-moon Passage and a request was made to the Governor that he would send out a steamer and seize them. It is said that the Mandarin offered to pay for the coal. The day was allowed to pass, and at 10 o'clock at night, Captain McQuhee was informed of the presence of the junks and ordered to capture them. The boats were at once got into the water and manned with a large number of men. After an arduous night's work they reached the south side of the island in the morning just in time to see the junks sail away after having plundered the town of Stanley! The boats returned on Saturday morning about 10 o'clock, men and officers thoroughly fatigued. The "Scout" immediately got under way, but whether she had gone in pursuit of the pirates—a service for which her commander is well qualified—or on a cruise is to us unknown.

Our letters from Canton state that a deep-laid scheme of revolt has been discovered within the city. The inhabitants have always been inimical to the Tartar rule, and since the late war, feeling has been strengthened by the evident weakness of the Government. The Triad and other political societies have been gradually maturing their schemes, and a revolt was not distant with the view of placing on the Imperial throne a descendant of the old Chinese dynasty. A force of about 60,000 men was organized, and the treason only detected by the seizure of two conspirators in the palace of Keying. They were there on purpose to assassinate him, and their detection has led to the arrest about 40 of the principal conspirators.

Attorney-General professes to be most concerned to protect, will be the first and worst sufferers. The whole point and purpose of the Bill is threatened by this ill-considered clause, and before the Second Reading, we would suggest the carrying out of "extensive repairs."

A PARATROOPER WOTS DONE  
FAHSANDS OF JUMPS INTER ENEMY TERRITORY

## The King Of The Spivs

By JACK THOMAS

way. They're hero-worshippers. All right. So we dramatise ourselves to suit.

## Scarlet Beret

A few days later the St. Francis Boys Club was born. In his scarlet beret and faded khaki tunic with the paratrooper's wings Father Long tramped his parish, bringing in new members. Vic Inney and his team brought more. And among the attractions they had to offer was boxing instruction by a team of professionals and first-class amateurs, among them Dave Crowley, ex-lightweight champion of Great Britain.

Ask Father Long where his gratuity went and all you'll get is a wide grin—but the equipment at Treadgold-street wouldn't disgrace Jack Solomon's gymnasium.

There was no preaching—but somehow the boys began to attend church on Sundays instead of hanging around the street corners, being tough guys. And soon the word was going around that if you weren't a member of the club you weren't a real spiv. Now the membership stands at 147 and it's still growing. Boxing nights are Tuesday and Friday, but the club is open every evening for table tennis, billiards and what-have-you.

The other night I had the privilege of taking along Bombarde Billy Wells, the first of a string of distinguished sportsmen visitors I hope to introduce to the lads.

## Incredible

For two hours Billy sat entranced, watching the performance of youngsters ranging in age from seven to sixteen. Occasionally a terse comment would escape him. "What footwork!" "Watch that nipper's left hook!" When I told him that most of the performers had never had

## The Fabulous Gremlins

Charles Gardner, speaking in a recent "Facts and Figures" programme in the BBC's General Overseas Service, talked about a race of people "not directly affected by Acts of Parliament nor International Agreements"—the fabulous Gremlins.

"Now," said Charles Gardner, "I did once start to compile a service history of the Gremlins as known to the flying boat squadrons of Coastal Command. That Gremlin first served in flying boats is well known—and, in fact, they didn't expand into general R.A.F. organisation until this war. Incidentally, despite whatever has been said or written on this subject—the Gremlin Corps never, at any time, worked with any other service but the R.A.F. They never had any need to. Being—as my wife will agree—a methodical man—I did put all that I was told down in a notebook (which appropriately was labelled 'R.A.F. Laboratory Notes—Official Use Only')—and from this book I have disentangled certain basic facts. These facts are agreed by all the old Flight Lieutenants, and are, I think, unchallengeable. The first Gremlin was sighted and duly reported at Felixstowe by a Scots Wing Commander, now of air rank, who was engaged in testing a Stranraer flying boat. He took the thing up and brought it down again complaining that it was right wing heavy. Some re-rigging took place—but he still insisted that the fault was there, and consequently a flight sergeant rigger was sent up with him for a check. At two thousand feet over the harbour the pilot pointed excitedly to starboard and said 'Look Flight—you can see the little so and so's—how—weighing the right wing down.' Well that was the first Gremlin operation—and the forerunner of the vast organisation we all know so well today."

Charles Gardner then gave a fully documented report on the mischievous doings of the Gremlin tribe—"of their growth from childish things like swinging on allons to the great removal of Gibraltar or the sudden lowering of the earth's surface by ten feet, just as aircraft were landing. But, to be fair," he added, "I do want to emphasise this. The Gremlins were never malicious. Nor did they deliberately endanger life. They could—if properly treated, over-cooperate rather than hinder, though I believe on such occasions they had to report to a sergeant Gremlin in writing and in triplicate."

TRY OTHER FOUR-CARDER

A pretty fair rule to apply to your bidding a pretty fair percentage of the time applies to the showing of an as yet unnamed four-card suit. Whenever you know your side has eight cards of a major, through your partner's messages, support of that is usually the first choice. Lacking that, a No Trump call may be advisable if you have all unbid suits soundly stopped. But, if neither of those conditions exists and you cannot rebuild a major of your own, a call of another stopped fourcard suit may be the key to reaching the best contract.

S. J 10 9 7  
H. 10 8  
D. K 10 9 8  
C. K 9 4

S. K Q 2  
H. A K Q 3  
D. Q J 5 3  
C. 8 5

S. 6 3  
H. 9 6 4 2  
D. A 7 6  
C. 10 7 6 3

(Dealer: West. East-West vulnerable.)  
West North East South  
1 H Pass 1 S Pass  
2 S Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 S Pass 4 S

Among six bids made by East and West, three of them were definitely bad, and ultimately resulted in a bad and unmakeable contract. The defenders took two tricks in diamonds, one

## CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Why, Mrs. Van Blistor! You look better already!"

## Princess Elizabeth's Birthday

By Russell Landstrom

Princess Elizabeth, heir to the British throne, symbol of a war generation bent upon great reforms and one of the world's most popular girls will celebrate her 21st birthday on April 21 thus marking the transition from Royal apprenticeship to sterner responsibility.

As the anniversary coincides with the end of the Royal tour the Princess will broadcast to the Commonwealth and Empire from Cape Town, the speech to be the most important she has ever delivered and her audience probably the largest she has addressed.

Three days later the King, Queen and Princesses will sail in "H.M.S. Vanguard for England and the destiny awaiting the help presumptive who it is predicted will become more and more a figure of international stature.

Legally she becomes responsible for all her actions just the same as every other citizen and she may now serve as Regent in the event of the King's absence or incapacity.

She will continue with most of her studies, though probably on a more informal basis. Special attention is being given to constitutional history. Intimates affirm that she has an unshakeable faith in the future of the Commonwealth and that prophecies of Britain's decline from a major power—reports of which have reached her and the other members of the Royal family on their present mission—strike her as ridiculous.

Travel will figure vitally in the future queen's programme and voyages to Australia and Canada will be made in a few years.—Associated Press.

## T.B. Menace: Hitler Leaves A Legacy

Berlin, Mar. 30.  
In the heyday of his power Adolf Hitler launched a potent weapon—tuberculosis—and it is still killing thousands of his own people and endangering the lives of occupation troops, according to American Military Government records.

In the American zone alone, TB is killing Germans, most of them in the 20-to-40 age group, at the rate of 700 per month.

Lieut. Col. E. J. Dehne, chief of the American preventive medi-

The public health specialist estimated that there are at least 35,000 cases of active tuberculosis walking the streets of American-occupied Germany. There are approximately 115,000 known active cases, but less than 20,000 hospital beds to care for them.

Dehne predicted the TB situation will "get worse and continue to deteriorate" as long as infected persons circulate freely, allowing them to pass the disease to others. This, in turn, will lengthen the death list, already 12,388 names long in 18 occupation months, indefinitely.

## By A DOCTOR

cine section, conceded that the scourge imperils the occupation forces as well.

"There are reasons to believe there will be an increase in incidence among military personnel. It may take years before the disease 'shows up,' he explained. "It's not sudden or dramatic like VD. But there will be an increase among Americans simply because they are being exposed to it."

Dehne said the present skyrocketing TB rate "is a direct result of the Nazi regime's neglect of fundamental safeguards of public health."

## No Programme

"Under the Nazis there existed no programme of tuberculosis control, with the result that many afflicted persons had not received proper treatment for several years. They were urged to work, despite the fact that they were suffering from the disease, so that no man-hours would be lost in building up the Nazi war machine," he said.

## Traded Health

Relative to the critical hospital situation, Dehne said, "sufficient hospital beds for tuberculosis patients must be provided if the further spread of the disease is to be checked. At present a serious lack of bed space exists and German civil health authorities have been unable to augment their hospital space to provide the essential sanatorium and hospital bed space for treatment of all infectious cases."

Dehne said that "Germany could have practically wiped out tuberculosis," Dehne went on to describe how the Nazis traded their citizen's health for an arms machine.

"It is a surprising fact that a tuberculosis programme was not developed in a country where centralized authority had been so highly developed and where such a large proportion of the population was under regimented control."

"The Nazis could have put into use the best machine existing in any country and could have reduced tuberculosis to a role of insignificance," Dehne contended. "The government had under its control the majority of the nation's youth and young adults who were in the period of life where tuberculosis makes its greatest inroads."

## BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

## TRY OTHER FOUR-CARDER

A pretty fair rule to apply to your bidding a pretty fair percentage of the time applies to the showing of an as yet unnamed four-card suit. Whenever you know your side has eight cards of a major, through your partner's messages, support of that is usually the first choice. Lacking that, a No Trump call may be advisable if you have all unbid suits soundly stopped. But, if neither of those conditions exists and you cannot rebuild a major of your own, a call of another stopped fourcard suit may be the key to reaching the best contract.

S. J 10 9 7  
H. 10 8  
D. K 10 9 8  
C. K 9 4

S. K Q 2  
H. A K Q 3  
D. Q J 5 3  
C. 8 5

S. 6 3  
H. 9 6 4 2  
D. A 7 6  
C. 10 7 6 3

(Dealer: West. East-West vulnerable.)  
West North East South  
1 H Pass 1 S Pass  
2 S Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 S Pass 4 S

Among six bids made by East and West, three of them were definitely bad, and ultimately resulted in a bad and unmakeable contract. The defenders took two tricks in diamonds, one

in clubs and one in trumps, whereas a No Trump game would have been unbeatable, with the declarer whether East or West, and against any lead—scoring three tricks in spades, four in hearts, one in clubs and either one in diamonds or another in clubs.

The entire trouble was caused by neglect of either East or West to bid a four-card minor. The first wrong call was West's raise to 2-Spades when holding only three, whereas he should have bid 2-Diamonds, which would have altered the side into a No Trump game, since East had clubs stopped. The second bad bid was East's 2-No Trumps, when 3-Clubs would have given West enough information to bid the No Trump game without worry, in view of his own diamond stoppers.

Third among the bad bids was West's 3-Spades, which was extremely unsound after East's 2-No Trumps had warned him the spades were only four cards long. West could have saved the bacon there by bidding 3-Diamonds, and East then could have bid the game in No Trumps without a worry, in view of his clubs. But after the 3-Spades, East could do nothing but go to a spade game in rubber play, as he did.

With a doubleton opposite a five-card suit headed by the ace-king-jack, under what circumstances should the messer be tried on the first round?

## Legacy Of Death

Military Government files show that, instead of this, the Hitler Government launched a propaganda campaign of reassurance, issuing such anticommunism as there are limits to the infection possibility of tuberculosis. Only the coughing tuberculosis patient is infectious to his neighborhood... the disciplined tuberculosis patient is practically less dangerous to adults under normal working conditions than the average human in modern traffic.

The Nazi legacy of death is further intensified by difficulties in dealing with selfish and stubborn German health officials, Dehne said. Their lack of adaptability has made establishment of sanatoria nearly impossible in localities which want nothing to do with the dreaded tuberculosis.

Also, doctors have shown reluctance to establish new hospitals under present catch-as-catch-can conditions where improvisation is a must, Dehne said.—United Press.

## STASSEN SEES STALIN

London, Apr. 9.  
Radio Moscow tonight said that Generalissimo Stalin today received Mr. Harold Stassen. The broadcast said the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, was present at the interview.  
"On April 9," the broadcast said, "The President of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, J. V. Stalin, received one of the prominent leaders of the Republican Party in the United States, Harold Stassen. Present at the occasion were the Foreign Minister of the USSR, Molotov, and Mr. Cook, accompanying Mr. Stassen."—United Press.



# SPRING OFFENSIVE IN GREECE Attempt To End Threat Of Civil War

## Fantastic Story

Many fascinating, novel, unique, and even fantastic stories have been told to the local Police and Magistrates by offenders of all sorts, sizes and ages, but the one told to a Kowloon Magistrate yesterday by a 14-year-old Chinese boy has them all licked to a frazzle.

This little lad, standing about 52 inches in his bare feet, charged with the possession of five bags of raw opium, claimed that he came to Kowloon by mistake and that he had not the foggiest idea how the opium came into his possession.

According to his story, he went to Cheung Mak Tai from Canton by train to a mere matter of 45 miles to buy a chicken. When he arrived there he found that no chicken was to be had, and so decided to return to Canton.

At the railway station, his dependency gave place to unspeakable joy when, out of the blues as it were, he was offered a chicken in a crate, according to his story. After the deal had been consummated his delight was so great that he got on to the first train that pulled into the station.

Unfortunately, the train was bound for Kowloon and not for Canton. Further misfortune awaited him on his arrival at the K.C.R. at about noon on April 9. During a routine search the drug was found in his possession by a Revenue Officer who later brought him to the Police Station to be booked on the charge of unlawful possession of raw opium.

After his story had been heard by the Magistrate he was ordered to be expelled from the Colony. When he leaves, the chicken and the crate will go with him but not the opium.

On the application of Police Prosecutor C. J. Askew, Li Mui-chuen, 39, boatswain of the s.s. "Stockington" was remanded for 48 hours by Mr. Latimer yesterday. Li is being charged with striking, with an iron bar, Captain Frederick Paton on board the ship on April 8.

## Huge Encircling Drive Opens

Athens, Apr. 9. Sixty thousand Greek troops, tanks, artillery and planes, opened the spring offensive in Northern Thessaly and western Macedonia early today, to wipe out guerrilla bands and end the threat of a full-scale civil war. Greek destroyers, motor torpedo boats and landing craft are standing by to assist with possible naval bombardments and amphibious landings.

## Prisoner's Dramatic Escape

A 26-year-old Chinese prisoner, wanted by the Portuguese authorities in Macao for six alleged armed robberies, escaped from Police custody at the Central Magistrate's yesterday morning.

Escorted from the Victoria Remand Prison with eight other prisoners by a Chinese Sub-Inspector and two uniformed men of the Emergency Unit shortly after 9 a.m. yesterday, Lam Sau-tai (alias Chan Lam-yau) suddenly broke away and dashed down the stone steps leading into the street from the compound outside Mr. Sheldon's Court.

Allegedly responsible for six armed robberies in Macao, Lam was recently arrested by the Police in Hong Kong. He was being taken from the Remand Prison to the Magistrate's for the Police for the hearing of an application for his extradition to Macao. He is still at large.

## R.A.S.C. PRIVATE COMMITTED

Private Bird, 21, 387 Coy. R.A.S.C., was committed for trial at next month's Sessions by Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday on the charge of robbing with violence the sum of \$4 from Cheung Ming-leung, rikshaw coolie, at Argyle Street, at about 11 p.m. on March 15.

## JINNAH FOR PRESIDENT?

New Delhi, Apr. 9. Mohandas K. Gandhi, spiritual leader of India's Hindus, today suggested that Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Moslems, should be the first President of the Indian Republic.—United Press.

## Tailor's Huge Loss

The loss of 13 rolls of woollen material, one dinner jacket and one suit grey woollen clothing, valued at about \$17,550, by a tailor in Nathan Road on March 18 was recalled before Mr. Latimer yesterday when Pang Chi alias Pang Cheung appeared before His Worship charged with aiding and abetting, and receiving.

As reported at that time, some person or persons broke into the Lampan Tailors, 35 Nathan Road, ground floor, at about 1.30 a.m. on the morning of March 18 and stole the articles which were then valued at \$17,550.

Investigations made by the Police resulted in the arrest on Tuesday night of Pang and his being charged with aiding and abetting one Lau Chuen and Wong Kai-ming, and of receiving \$380, part of the proceeds, on March 26.

On the application of Police Prosecutor Askew, accused was remanded to April 14.

## HEARD PHONE TALK

Before Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday, Li Kau, 25, servant of the Tung Wah Hospital, was sentenced to 10 days' hard labour for obtaining 10 angles and 10 boxes of sewing thread by false documents from the Hung Shing Shop, No. 174, Queen's Road, Central.

A staff-member of the Hospital telephoned the shop on April 4, asking for the goods on credit. Defendant, who overheard the telephone conversation, went to the shop with a false document and obtained the goods.

## Tung Oil Now Robust U.S. Industry

Gulfport, Miss., Apr. 10. America's China-born agricultural baby, the tung oil industry, profiting by strife and inflation in its homeland, has developed into a robust \$10,000,000 youngster—and is still growing. All through this country's wide tung belt stretching along the Gulf Coast from Florida to Texas, some 5,000 growers have harvested a record crop of an estimated 47,300 tons of the round, oil-filled tung nuts.

Twelve crushing mills scattered throughout the six states will process the big crop into more than 20,000,000 pounds of domestic tung oil to help fill the tremendous demands of the paint industry and some 400 different manufacturing lines using the fast-drying oil. Swelling the returns to growers this year is a sharp price rise influenced by the heavy demands.

John Watts, editor and publisher of the official tung trade publication here, says the top price of \$105 a ton for the nuts in effect last milling already has advanced \$10 a ton at some mills.

## Price Pegged

The price of tung oil was pegged during the war at 39 cents a pound in drums or 38 3/8 cents in tank car lots. The department estimated the 1946-47 tonnage by states, as follows:—

Georgia 1,500; Florida 10,500; Alabama 1,300; Mississippi 20,000; and Louisiana and Texas 14,000.

Although tung trees have been planted in this country for almost 40 years, American production of tung oil has been established on a profitable basis only in the past eight or nine years.

## Smuggled

The first tung nuts were smuggled into this country from China in 1906 and originally were planted in California. Some seedlings were shipped to Tallahassee, Fla., two years later and set out in a cemetery there.

Tung has been grown in China for thousands of years, with most of the production centered in provinces bordering the Yangtze river, an area which has the same climate as that of the American Gulf Coast.

Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in 1938, China exported between 100,000,000 and 175,000,000 pounds of tung, or chinawood oil, to

## Court To Rule On Albania Dispute

Lake Success, N.Y., Apr. 9. The United Nations Security Council has asked the International Court of Justice to rule on the British charges Albania secretly laid mines in the Corfu Channel. It is the first case to go up to the 15-member Court set up by the United Nations.

The decision came by a vote of eight to zero, with Russia and Poland abstaining. M. Gromyko, Soviet Russia, who on March 25 urged the veto to block the Security Council decision to accuse Albania of at least knowing about the secret minefield in the Channel, thus passed up the opportunity further to protect Communist-influenced Albania from British prosecution.

Although the Council decision merely recommends that the dispute be taken to court, both countries agreed in advance to abide by any decision reached by the Council.

Gromyko, although refraining from a veto, emphasized just before the vote was taken that he still believed that Britain failed to prove her charges and that there was "no basis for dragging Albania before the International Court."

The British charges stemmed from the deaths of 44 British seamen who were the victims of mine explosions in the Channel. —United Press.

## Heavy Fines in Radio Case

Wong Hung and Chan Leung appeared before Mr. Sheldon, K.C., at Central yesterday on charges of possession of radio transmitting apparatus and of operating a radio station without license on April 8 at 265 Queen's Road, West.

Pleading guilty to both charges, Wong was fined \$4,000 or two months' hard labour, while Chan, who pleaded not guilty to both counts but who was convicted on the second charge, was fined \$3,000 or one month. Radio Inspector Dickinson withdrew the first charge against him.

Mr. Dickinson said at 3.15 p.m. on Tuesday he raided the premises and found Chan sitting at a desk with a telephone by his side. Chan produced the keys to the drawers of the desk; a number of four-worded Chinese code messages and a radio receiving licence were found. The licence was issued to the first floor of the premises.

Mr. Dickinson then went up to the first floor where he found Wong sitting at a desk on which there were radio receivers and a transmitter. Chan was wearing earphones. When the drawers of the desk were searched, several messages, identical with those on the ground floor, were found.

Chan told the Magistrate that he was a godown keeper on the ground floor and had nothing to do with the radio station on the first floor.

## Radio Set Case

After he called his two folk as witnesses to say that they saw a man come to the shop with a radio and ask him to buy it, Leung Yek-tak, of the Leung Yung Kee Shop, 308, Hennessy Road, was convicted and fined \$500 or one month's hard labour by Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday for receiving a radio set, knowing the same to have been stolen.

The 6-tube Murphy radio was stolen from Mr. E. O. Woodward, 20, The Peak, on March 5. Mr. Woodward bought the set from the sole agents for Murphy radios in Hong Kong and South China, DSI Soutar located the radio in a shop in Des Voeux Road, Central. Defendant claimed that he bought the set for \$450 on credit. Defendant, who overheard the telephone conversation, went to the shop with a false document and obtained the goods.

## APPROVED PHOTOGRAPHERS

It is announced that the following firms have been appointed "approved photographers" for the purpose of furnishing the photographs of emigrants under Ordinance No. 20 of 1915:—

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## Dr. Malan Criticises General Smuts

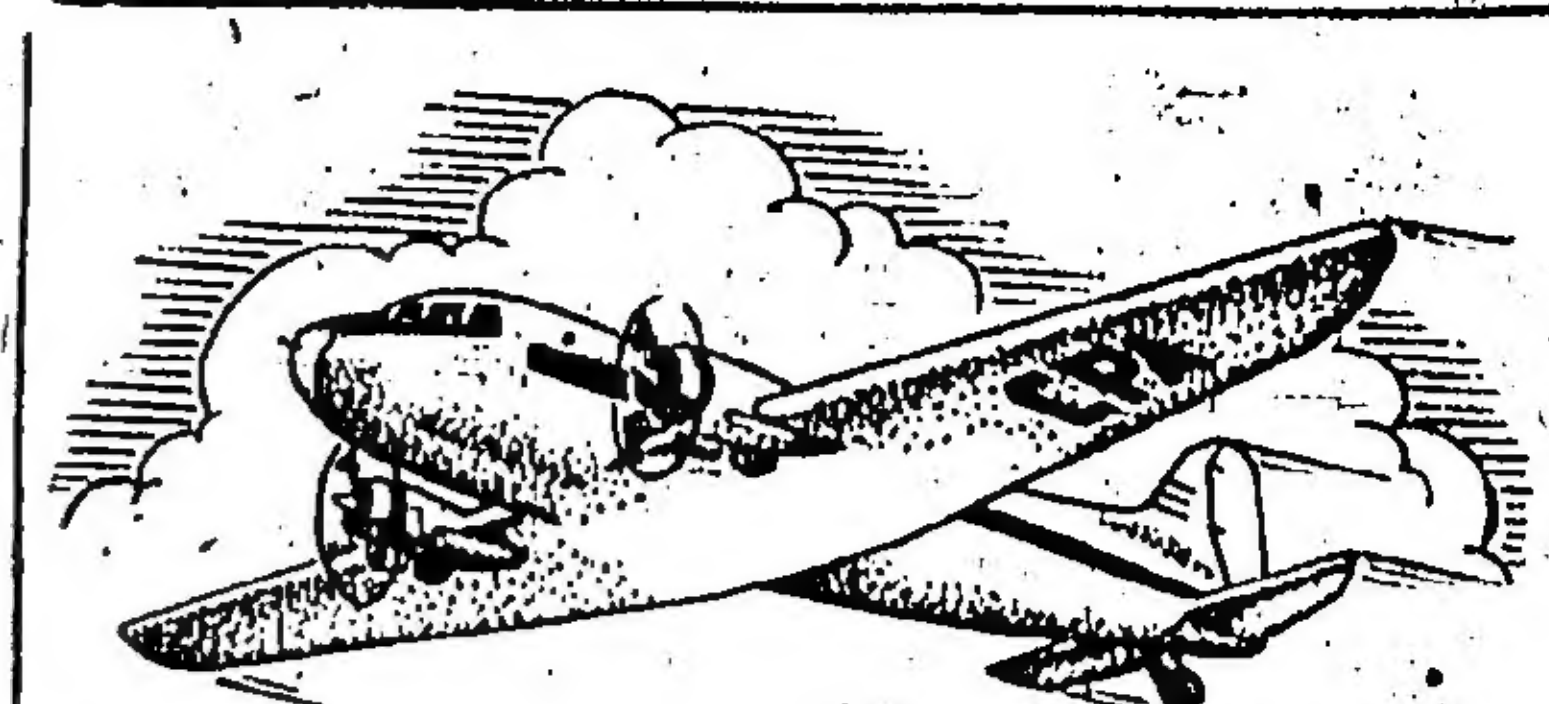
Capetown, Apr. 9. Nationalist Party's criticisms of the South African Prime Minister, General Smuts, were expressed in the Union Assembly today by its leader, Doctor D. F. Malan. As leader of the Opposition he moved that General Smuts' salary be reduced by £100. Dr. Malan said General Smuts had in the past shown unlimited and almost childish trust in the United Nations.

The Nationalist Party had of Russia to Europe and the world. "Where were the days when, after the Yalta agreement, General Smuts declared: 'I take off my hat to Stalin?'" Dr. Malan said.

President Truman's promise to help Greece meant that the United States had drawn the line and called upon Russia to stop.

It also meant that behind the United Nations or alongside it another power was slowly but surely revealing itself—the power of armed force.

The future depended on whether Germany would become Communist. "Russia's policy was to paralyse Germany and eliminate her as a big power," Dr. Malan said.



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## No Golden Eggs From Dead Goose

Cairo, Apr. 9. Britain and the United States today opposed a proposal by the Dutch delegate, Miss N.S.C. Tendeloo, to put the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on record in favour of heavy reparations from Germany.

Miss Tendeloo's resolution proposed "full payment from Germany for all damages," but United States Senator Owen Brewster said, "we will get no golden eggs from a dead goose."

Senator Brewster said neither Britain nor the United States was willing to put up money to keep Germany alive. Heavy reparations payments would, so strip Germany that both countries would find themselves obliged to aid her.

The British delegates also spoke against the proposal which will be voted on tomorrow.—United Press.

Stockholm, Apr. 9. Professor Karin Koch, has been appointed as economic consultant to the Swedish Government with Cabinet rank. She is the first woman to become a Swedish Cabinet Minister.—Router.







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"SINKIANG"	Shanghai	19th Apr
"HUNAN"	Shanghai	21st Apr
"FUKIEN"	Shanghai	23rd Apr
"SZECHUEN"	Shanghai	25th Apr

**ARRIVALS FROM**

Ship	From	Time
"KWEIYANG"	Bangkok	12th Apr
"NANCHANG"	Bangkok	14th Apr
"NINGHAI"	Singapore	15th Apr
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai	17th Apr
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	18th Apr
"SINKIANG"	Kobe	19th Apr
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore	20th Apr

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	Arrives	16th April

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Ship	From	Time
"SAMITE"	United Kingdom	14th April
"ANTIOCHUS"	do	19th April
"MEDON"	do	Late April

**Sailings to**

Ship	To	Time
"DIOMED"	Genua, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow via Port Said	21st April
"CALCHAS"	Liverpool	Early May

**NEW YORK SERVICE****ARRIVALS**

Ship	From	Time
"EURYATES"	From N.Y. via Manila & S'hai	3rd Week April

**Agents: Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.****Arrivals from**

Ship	From	Time
"YUNNAN"	Australia	3rd week April

**Sailings to**

Ship	To	Time
"TAIPING"	Sydney	12th April
	Baggage launch	11.4.47
	Passenger launch	12.4.47
MURRAY PIER	POLICE PIER, KOWLOON	2.45 P.M.
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		10.15 A.M.

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12, Peking Road, Kowloon.  
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"Actually the evidence of misdeeds is similar, depressingly similar, to so much testimony you have heard in other trials of like nature," stated the Prosecuting Officer, Major D. G. McGregor, in his opening address yesterday when the trial commenced before No. 7 War Crimes Court of Colonel Nakano Junichi, Commandant of a group of POW Camps in the vicinity of Daihoku, Formosa, from July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, and two subordinate officers, Captain Imamura Yaohashi and Lieut. Wakasugi Jiro.

Evidence was given by a witness, Major Gibbons, that the Japanese at the Daihoku Headquarters Camp had adopted a system by which they limited the number of prisoners on the sick list to a maximum of 30. These men were sent out on about parties who were in no fit state for work and it was almost a daily occurrence that one or two would collapse, before even reaching the gate of the camp.

The case is being heard by a court comprising Lieut.-Col. S. G. Watt, of the Intelligence Corps, President, Major A. R. B. Gortley, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The Prosecuting Officer is Major D. G. McGregor, while the accused are being defended by Japanese Defence counsel, Mr. Takano Juniro, with Capt. J. N. Whitehorn as Advisory Officer.

In his opening address, the Prosecuting Officer, Major D. G. McGregor, said:

"This is the fourth of a series of cases brought against Camp Staffs who are accused of War Crimes against POWs in Formosa. You will hear evidence on six charges covering eight different camps at various periods from 1942 to the close of hostilities in 1945. The first charge is against all accused when they were in charge at Kuremko from July, 1942, to June, 1943. The first accused, Col. Nakano, was during the relevant period Commander of Prisoner of War Camp groups for the whole of the island; and in such capacity Kuremko was under his control. He second accused, Capt. Imamura, was O.C.; and the third accused, Lieut. Wakasugi, was one of his officers."

The second charge is an overall indictment against Nakano only and charges him with violations of International Law in his administration of four camps—No. 1 Branch Camp, Kinkaseki, No. 2 Branch Camp at Taihu, No. 3 at Hefei and the HQ Camp at Daihoku for the same period.

The third charge deals with Shirakawa and is against Capt. Imamura only for his misdeeds as Camp Commandant there between June 1, 1943, and Dec. 31, 1943. The fourth charge is directed also at this accused, he period being May 16, 1945, and August 31, 1945, and the section Kokutai.

"In the fifth and sixth charges, Wakasugi alone is indicted for his conduct at Troko and Shirakawa. The two periods respectively are November, 1944, to April, 1945 and April to September, 1945."

"It can safely be said that throughout this case no novel issue of law or fact arises. Actually the evidence of misdeeds is similar, depressingly similar, to so much testimony you have heard in other trials of like nature."

"You may, however, be impressed with the consistency with which the accused repeat the same lapses, and you are asked to infer from that that there is no coincidence, but rather a course of conduct faithfully carried out so long as a unfortunate civilian internees—for they, as you have seen, are also covered by the arrangement—and allied soldiers were in the power of these people."

"The testimony on the first, third, fifth and sixth charges is entirely by affidavit, which means it will be contested in cross-examination. As a reassurance of its accuracy you are entitled to consider the calibre and standing of the deponents, how they corroborated each other, and how their version of events is corroborated by the stories of those live witnesses from other camps—operating under an identical administration. It is with this heavily corroborated documentary evidence plus live witnesses that the Prosecution seeks to prove the allegations it offers beyond any reasonable doubt."

"You will hear evidence of ill-treatment which began from the time of the prisoners' arrival in the first Camps in Formosa—not a little evidence but a continuous stream of it, so that if it is submitted you cannot possibly doubt that it took place."

**Collection Of Bullies**  
"Men and officers up to the rank of Lieut. General were shipped and beaten up at the whim of any of the guards for minor infractions of discipline—indeed even for incurring the personal displeasure of any Japanese who happened to be at hand. Parades were kept standing in wet and cold weather up to an hour at a time when it was against regulations to wear top clothing such as a pullover or a greatcoat."

"The men were worked long hours at hard manual labour without rest or respite, driven and harassed by thugs most of whom will never be brought to justice—a collection of bullies as free with their hands as the victims were helpless to escape them."

"There is unmistakable evidence of a system whereby those who were sick and unable to work deprived of rations, therefore. Witnesses will testify of how discipline was administered, formally—by which I mean after the beating up stage had been passed."

"Such persons were punished with periods of detention in filthy cells without bedding, mosquito nets, facilities for washing or exercise and with only a pair of trousers for clothes. Their paltry food ration was further cut."

"There are other features—exposure of prisoners to ridicule, mass punishments as unnecessary as they were cruel, unceasing work, obviously insubstantial, living conditions, withholding of Red Cross supplies, all contributing to the discomfort and misery of a hopeless gathering of men."

"You will hear allegations of a deliberate policy of starvation, of men reduced to skeletons, of men who were prepared and willing to eat pig food and who, driven to the desperation of starving to sustain life, were vigorously punished when discovered."

**Labour Drafting**  
"The prosecution claims that for all this inhumanity these three men are culpable; because by their several positions of authority they were concerned in either the implementation or the functioning of a shameful system."

Evidence that the Japanese followed a labour-drafting system in the administration of the POW Camp at Daihoku, whereby it was laid down that the sick list be limited to only 30 prisoners out of a total complement of 675 at the Camp was given by Major Gibbons, the only witness called yesterday."

Major Gibbons said that he was sent to Formosa in November, 1942, with other prisoners taken at Singapore. The ra-

**BRITISH NOTE TO FRANCE**

Paris, Apr. 9.  
Britain has submitted a note to France, it was learned tonight from a usually reliable source, asking the cooperation of the French Government in preventing the clandestine embarkation of Jews trying to reach Palestine from points on the French coast.

The note was personally signed by Mr. Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, and was couched in "friendly" terms, it was learned.—Reuter.

tion of rice and barley proved inadequate to sustain prisoners, even on the working party system. Most of them were suffering from giddiness and other symptoms of insufficient nutrition.

As a result of this and the Japanese policy of allowing only 30 prisoners to be on the sick list at a time, many men called out on labour parties were much too weak for the work and scarcely a day passed when one or two who had been passed as fit by the Japanese NCO or senior private in charge of the labour party, would collapse before he had reached the camp gate.

Though the medical officer, Major Wheeler, would point out that a man was unfit for the working party, two guards, Yamaguchi and Saito, had the final say. Sick parades were held but men were afraid of coming forward to say they were ill because they were liable to be beaten up by the guards for this. Medical supplies were also limited to what had been brought from Singapore and the only addition ever made to the stocks came from Red Cross supplies.

**"Old B..."**  
Attempts were made to obtain certain medicines from Daihoku city and an approach was made to one of the Japanese interpreters, Shigemitsu, Shigemitsu had replied, referring to Col. Nakano, that "the old B— from Daihoku would use his sword on me, if I brought medicines in surreptitiously."

Col. Nakano was usually referred to by the other Japanese as "the old B— from Daihoku," witness said. He had heard him referred to in this manner even by Lieut. Wakasugi.

An interpreter who later replaced Shigemitsu, a man named Yoshida, consented to bring the medicines in and it was thus possible to obtain some iodine, drugs and vitamin pills. Yoshida had even tried to persuade the Camp Commandant to permit fruit to be brought in that a dying man had asked for, pleading that this last request be granted, and on this being refused, had brought the fruit in himself.

There was actually a sum of 5,000 to 7,000 Straits dollars in the camp, which had been paid out by the Japanese at Singapore as officers' and other ranks' pay. This sum was paid over just two days before embarkation and pay to prisoners was discontinued in Formosa.

Under cross-examination by defence counsel, Mr. Takano, witness said that in addition to the issue of rice or rice and barley mixture there was a very occasional issue of a bag of flour or some bottles of soy. There was also a small issue of vegetable. All this was sufficient only to prepare and thicken out a stew that was served with the rice. In all the time he was at the camp about a dozen baskets of bananas were also issued. A basket contained about 100 bananas and there was an order that prisoners on the sick roll were not to receive any of them.

The case was adjourned sine die.

**U.N.R.R.A. CHIEF IN CHINA**

Rome, Apr. 10.  
Harlan Cleveland, Deputy Chief of the U.N.R.R.A. Italian mission, has been appointed Chief of the U.N.R.R.A. mission in China, subject to approval by the Chinese Government, it was announced here on Wednesday.

Cleveland, who worked with the Allied Commission for Italy from 1944 to 1946 previously was on the staff of the Foreign Economic Administration in Washington.—Associated Press.

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**Chinese Requisitioned Property**

Government has outstanding applications for the release of requisitioned properties from 86 Chinese whose families before the war were normally resident in Hong Kong. No requisitioned property has been allocated for the use of Chinese civilians.

This was the reply of Mr. D. M. McDougall, Colonial Secretary, to questions put by the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Lo asked:—  
"With reference to the statement of the allocation and rate of release of requisitioned property for the six months, September 1946 February 1947, which was laid on the table on the 28th March, 1947, and to the statement of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to his Council on the 19th September, 1946 wherein he stated that the Government is now ever prepared to state that it proposes to use premises requisitioned prior to the 1st November, 1946, to provide married quarters for civilians as well as Government servants and members of His Majesty's Forces and that it has given instructions to the Quartering Authority to the effect that accommodation at present under requisition shall be allocated in an equitable manner as it becomes available"—will Government state:—

(a) How many applications are still pending which Government has received from Chinese residents for the requisitioned premises for their accommodation with a view to their return to the Colony?

(b) What allocations of requisitioned premises, in accordance with Government's policy as enunciated by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, have been made for the accommodation of Chinese civilians mentioned in the preceding question?

(c) Regarding the 262 properties de-requisitioned and released for civilian use, as to which "it is not known how many... have been occupied respectively by Chinese and Europeans," how many of these 262 properties were Chinese-owned premises?

**The Reply**  
The Colonial Secretary replied:—  
(a) Government has outstanding applications for the release of requisitioned properties from 86 Chinese persons whose families were before the war normally resident in the Colony. In 75 of these applications it is stated that the properties will, if released, be used for the accommodation of the applicants' families. The present places of residence of the applicants and their families are not known.

(b) No requisitioned property has been allocated whilst under requisition for the use of Chinese civilians. It became apparent that Government's announced policy of ensuring a fair allocation of requisitioned property to civilians could best be pursued by a process of de-requisitioning, to civilian owners as rapidly as possible. 240 Chinese-owned premises have been de-requisitioned and returned to their owners since the commencement of requisitioning powers.

(c) Of the 262 properties de-requisitioned during the last six months, 137 were Chinese-owned at the time of requisitioning.

**Stole Car To Lie Down In**

Los Angeles, Apr. 9.

A Navy Veteran's young wife who grew tied of sleeping with her baby in motion picture houses and public parks admitted today that she stole an automobile so she would "have some place to lie down at night."

Mrs. Myra Borgeus, 21, wife of a Pharmacist's Mate credited with killing 200 Japanese, said the housing shortage forced her and her 17-month-old baby to live in an auto for two months.

She said: "It seems nobody wants a baby—not even a hero's baby."

Her husband, Charles, 22, awarded the Purple Heart and holding a Presidential Citation, was sentenced to jail last December for stealing another car to use as a family home.

He escaped from a county road camp and at present awaits arraignment on the escape charge.—United Press.

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The case was adjourned sine die.

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# CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1947.

The Management takes pleasure in announcing that our studio is now under the Personal Direction of

**GEORGE C. LAU**

The well known Artist-Photographer of Distinctive Portraiture and Pictorial Photography.

**ASIA STUDIO** 10 Ice House Street.

## Sing Tao Walk Over Tired Navy XI

After a promising start, and having as much of the play, Navy collapsed badly in the second half of their First Division game against Sing Tao on Club Ground yesterday by seven clear goals after being only one goal in arrears at the interval.

Navy with a team composed mostly of players from H.M.S. Belfast, gave early indications of a great struggle against the Chinese team, and the large crowd felt assured that there was a team which, if they did not lower the colours, of the Chinese Champions, would at least give them a good run for their money.

Sing Tao made but two changes in their side when they brought in Soong, Tang-sing and Tam Kung-pak, and these players fully justified their inclusion.

Navy started off with as much of the play as the Chinese team, but in the centre-half position, they were playing a great game and showed the ability of Lai Shu-wing and Chan Kam-hoi. At right back, Chan gave an excellent display and with Baker in front of him had the unenviable task of coping with the fastest forward in China. It is to their credit that Sing Tao's attack was as devastating on his many raids into the Navy goal as usual. Curry at left half in the first period had the full pressure of the speedy Ho Yin-tai, and whenever this winger did elude him, he found Petrie a great stumbling block.

### Slow On Ball

The Navy attack individually was good, but they were rather slow on the ball on a number of occasions, and the great tackling of the Chinese prevented them from ever being very dangerous.

Jones, leader of the attack, was a hard worker, but he did not have much luck. His header, which just missed the upright, was one of the main features of the game. Howard and Dixon formed a lively left-wing combination particularly in the first half when they often had Lau Chung-sang and Han Yung-sung thrown out of position. Dixon sent over several good centres and was indeed unfortunate in not giving the Navy the lead when he just missed to connect a pass from the right with the Sing Tao goalkeeper. Hitchen and Coates were prominent on the right wing in the first half but fell off badly in the second period.

### Navy Tire

Even play featured the opening stages of the game and Navy should have scored on at least two occasions but their forwards were slow in taking advantage of errors of the Sing Tao defence. Jones, Dixon and Coates came very near scoring on occasions, and at the other end Northgate in the Navy goal brought off a number of good saves against Sing Tao players in good shooting position. Lai Shu-wing eventually gave Sing Tao the lead shortly before the interval.

The second period saw the Sing Tao team all over a tired Navy side and further goals were registered by Lai Shu-wing (2), Chang Kam-hoi (2), Fung King-choing and Han Yung Sang.

## Miss Betz Undecided

Paris, Apr. 9. Pauline Betz, United States and Wimbledon champion, who was suspended from further amateur competition by the United States Lawn Tennis Association yesterday, has not yet decided what her next move will be.

Miss Betz, who arrived here today from the French Riviera, where she has been competing in tournaments, said that she is leaving tomorrow for two months' holiday in Switzerland.

"I cannot say exactly what I'll do," she added. "If she does decide to turn professional, Miss Betz said that she will link up with Mrs. Sarah Cooke, who also was suspended yesterday. The suspensions followed an injury by the Association into the amateur status of Miss Betz and Mrs. Cooke on learning that the latter's husband had written to clubs offering to present the two players in professional exhibitions.—Reuter.

## Hammond Wed Again

London, Apr. 9. Walter Hammond, back from Australia yesterday, was married today at Kingston Register Office, Norbiton. His bride was Miss Sybil Doreen Hammond, whose name was changed by deed poll from Harvey. There were no flowers and only four people saw the wedding.

It was witnessed by Major Howard, the MCC team manager who also returned from Australia yesterday, and Harold E. Pope, Hammond's business partner. Hammond's previous marriage was dissolved in November last year when he was captaining the Test team in Australia.—Reuter.

## WALKER CUP BLOW

London, Apr. 10. Great Britain's Walker Cup Golf Championship hopes took a nose dive when James Bruen, husky Irish holder of the amateur title announced today that he would not be available because of an infected right hand. Bruen, who would have been an automatic first choice for Britain in the match to be played against the United States on St. Andrew's course on May 16 and 17, also will be out of the British Amateur Championship, scheduled for a week beginning May 26 at Carnoustie, Scotland.—Associated Press.

### CLUB TEAM

The following will represent the Club Senior Team against Navy on Saturday on the Club ground at 4.15 p.m. Lecky, Forrow, Hopkinson, Bond, Strange, Beck, Gaffney, Fowler, Redman, Mullen, Fielstad. Players are requested to make every effort to turn up.

## JAMES' NEXT FIGHT

Liverpool, Apr. 9. Johnny Beat, Liverpool Stadium promoter, today secured the signature of Ronnie James to defend his British and Empire light weight titles against Stan Hawthorne, Northern Area champion, here sometime in July. This will be James' first defence of his titles since becoming champion in 1944.—Reuter.

## Tsui In The Final

The Open Singles Tennis semi-final game between Paul Kong and Tsui Yan-pui, the holder, played before a big crowd yesterday at the Hong Kong Cricket Club ground, resulted in an easy win for the former Colony champion by three sets to nil.

Tsui started confidently and led by 4 clear games before Paul Kong was able to take the score to 5-2 but Tsui won the next game and set easily.

The next set provided the best tennis of the afternoon. The players were very evenly matched and were on equal terms at 3-all. Kong forced ahead to lead by 5-4 but in the all important game, Tsui won to bring the score 5-all and in the next two games won confidently to win the second set by 7-5.

The last set was all Tsui's. He led from the very start and won by 6 games to nil against his fast firing opponent.

### Today's Match

The Semi-Final Open Doubles between Ho Kua-lau and F. K. Kwok and Yip Koon-hong and Paul Kong will be played this afternoon.

Yip and Kong are favourites for the title, mainly because of Yip's youth and Kong's experience, and excellent combination, but Ho and Kwok are fully expected to put up a good game.

## CRAIGENGOWER TEAM

The following players will represent the Craigengower Cricket Club in a return Bowls Game against the Kowloon Bowling Green Club at Kowloon on Saturday 12th, April at 3.15 p.m.: M. J. Medina G. S. Ladd K. M. Omar U. M. Omar; A. A. Razack, W. Hong Sling, L. C. R. Souza, A. M. Omar; J. W. Leonard, Dr. C. W. Lam, A. E. Coates, B. W. Bradbury.

## Star Objects To The Press

New York, Apr. 10. When the American tennis player Billy Talbert returned from a winter sports tour he spoke in high admiration for tennis followers in Australia, but spoke out against Australian newspapers.

Talbert levelled his particular objections to Australian newspaper accounts of several incidents, most of them involving Gardner Mulloy, winner of one Davis Cup singles victory, and his reported disputes with spectators and officials.

"The Australian sports writers did not report the tennis matches as such. They seemed to be looking for anything that would put us in a bad light."

"In one match, there was a drunk in the stands who kept heckling Mulloy on every shot. Finally Mulloy dropped his racket, motioned to the fellow and said 'If you think you can do any better, come on down!' 'Everybody in the stands applauded. Nobody thought anything more about it. Yet all the papers came out the next morning with the story that Mulloy had challenged a spectator to a fight.'"

As for Mulloy's reported differences with officials, Talbert insisted they were merely exaggerated accounts of formal requests which Mulloy was perfectly justified in making.

### "The Funniest Thing"

"But the funniest thing," he went on, "was the time during the Australian Championships when I went out and sat on the grass near the court so I could see the play from the ground. One newspaper the next day said the tournament people had sold my seat in the stands for a Pound and I had no place to sit."

"The Australian people were swell," he said, "during both the Davis Cup matches and the tournaments and exhibitions afterward. But the way the newspapers treated us was terrible."

Talbert and Mulloy, the United States double champions, remained in Australia to participate in several exhibitions and a few tournaments after America's Davis Cup victory. Talbert did not play in Davis Cup events.—Associated Press.

## Dodger's Manager Suspended

Cincinnati, Apr. 9. Baseball Commission A. B. Chandler today suspended Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, from organized baseball for one year.

Chandler also suspended the former Dodger coach, Charley Dressen, who is at present the Yankee coach, for 30 days effective on April 15, when the baseball season starts.

Chandler announced the suspensions after a closed hearing in which Chandler called Durocher, Dressen, the Dodger president, Branch Rickey, the Dodger Secretary, Harold Parrott, and Larry MacPhail, General Manager of the Yankees, on the carpet.

The hearing resulted from MacPhail's charges that Durocher officials were guilty of conduct detrimental to baseball.

Brooklyn Dodger officials, "completely surprised and amazed," are conferring on the replacement for Durocher. The suspension climaxes the springlong feud between the Dodgers and the New York Yankees, during which the Yankee President, Larry MacPhail, and the Dodgers' B. R. Phyll, periodically blasted each other in newspapers. Durocher joined in through a daily column under his name in the "Brooklyn Eagle."

During the feud, Rickey charged that MacPhail was accompanied by two gamblers to a ball game.—United Press.

## Portuguese Remember

Macao, Apr. 9. A High Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral and a pilgrimage to the War Memorial at the Municipal Cemetery with high Government officials and Diplomatic Corps attending were the features of the commemorative service of the Battle of Liz in World War I, in which the Portuguese Army displayed a heroic feat of arms.

Professor Fernando de Lara Reis, (Captain-in-Reserve) Chairman of the League he founded in Macao, speaking before a large gathering, recalled the several phases of the Battle.—Our Own Correspondent.

## MR. WEI CHUNG'S APPOINTMENT

Macao, Apr. 8. Mr. Wei Chung, former Secretary, Tai Yau Tin Mining Coy. of Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., and Chief Interpreter, Naval Dockyard, of Hong Kong, has now been appointed a Member of the newly created Central Welfare Committee, which operates under the direct supervision of the Civil Affairs Office.

A grandson of the late Mr. Wei Long-shan, J.P. of Singapore, Mr. Wei is the Chief Superintendent of the Tai Hing Coy., "an by-millions" of Tack-yum.—Our Own Correspondent.

## FRENCH FLOODS

Lille, Apr. 10. More than five thousand people have been evacuated from villages in northern France owing to floods caused by the overflow of several rivers.

Railway traffic and telephone communications were suspended today in many areas.

The total damage is estimated at more than 100,000,000 francs.—Reuter.

## New Party In France

Paris, Apr. 9. A heated controversy broke out in the French press today over the creation of the new political party "French People's Movement" which follows General de Gaulle's Strasbourg speech calling for a "new France."

The Communist paper "Humanite" said that at the moment when France was painfully rising to her feet General de Gaulle had chosen to launch his campaign to divide France. The French nation, it said, would "bar his way."

Speculating on the degree of support General de Gaulle would give the new movement, the Popular Republican "Aube," said: "Will General de Gaulle hold his own baby? Or will he content himself with being an official patron?"

The Independent Resistance newspaper "Combat" said that the days when a minority seized power by a coup d'etat, were over. Hitler had shown it could be seized through a plebiscite and the Spanish civil war had demonstrated the efficacy of the Fifth Column.

"Must we admit that de Gaulle's 'rally' will use either of these methods?"—Reuter.

## Shanghai Godown Fire

Shanghai, Apr. 10. Forty hours after first being summoned, firemen were this afternoon still drenching down the smoking ruins of several godowns in the Hongkong river-side area gutted by Shanghai's most disastrous fire since the end of the war.

Fire brigade officials this morning estimated the losses at one hundred million dollars, or about £2,000,000, while the casualties included seven firemen who were injured in a roof collapse and ten civilians who suffered injuries from burns.

The police detained seven Chinese and Russians on suspicion of plotting the fire which destroyed, among other things, a fifty billion Chinese dollars worth of UNRRA surplus and CNRRA medical supplies, some 10,000 pieces of new radio equipment and 700 cases of vacuum tubes and 12,000 baskets of eggs, from America.—Reuter.

## VARSI CHIEF SENTENCED

Shanghai, April 10. William Z. U. Sung, former president of the American missionary-supported St. John's University, was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment today for collaboration with the Japanese. His property was ordered confiscated after setting aside a share for the maintenance of his dependents.

Sung was in charge of the University during the Japanese occupation of Shanghai.—United Press.

## PHONE STRIKE AGREEMENT

Washington, Apr. 10. Long distance telephone workers and the American Telegraph and Telephone Company have agreed on a basis for settlement of their part of the dispute which has caused the present telephone strike.

The terms reached have not been disclosed and must be submitted to the policy committee of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, which is directing the strike throughout the country.—Reuter.

## Atomic Energy Could Mean Abundance

London, Apr. 9. Mr. Henry Wallace, former Vice-President of the United States, in a broadcast tonight urged Britain to apply to peaceful development of atomic energy, the "scientific brilliance," which had placed the nation in the vanguard of industrial progress since the Renaissance.

Mr. Wallace, who was speaking on the "Joint responsibility of Great Britain and America for constructive use of atomic energy," said: "All that atomic energy means to me lies on the line that the future depends on bombs. Whether you have them or do not have them, how many or how few, has nothing whatever to do with your salvation or ours."

"In carrying the heavy economic burdens which beset the British people today, a fruitful, peaceful development of atomic power may determine the difference between abundant economy on one hand and a pinched economy on the other."

"All of Britain's electric power needs could be met by the burning of about 20 pounds of nuclear fuel a day."

"It is altogether clear that if the technical problem of utilising atomic power is attacked with the scientific brilliance that Britain has so often and so amply demonstrated, if the economic problem is met with vigour, courage and imagination which your Government has shown in so many domestic issues, the possibilities of almost unlimited power at low cost are neither uncertain nor remote."—Reuter.

## Trade With Japan

Washington, Apr. 9. General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, will establish commercial accounts with American and foreign banking institutions as needed for the administration of dollar proceeds from Japanese exports to countries other than the United States, the State Department announced today.

Up to now the only depository of proceeds from Japanese exports was a trust fund receipt account established within the framework of the United States Army accountants system.

This account was not readily adaptable to financial transactions arising from trade between Japan and countries other than the United States.—Reuter.

## Message For Margaret

New York, Apr. 10. "Message for Margaret" the Thomas Morris play which recently closed in London, will open on Wednesday next at New York's Plymouth Theatre. The play, which chronicles the strange tilting between a man's wife and his mistress for his death bed thoughts, has a cast of four, including Miriam Hopkins, Mady Christians, Roger Pryer and Peter Cookson.

Elliot Nugent is directing for producers Stanley Gilkey and Barbara Payne, who share managerial rights with Henry Sherry, who produced the play in London.—Associated Press.

## GOLD SEIZURE COMPLAINT

Nanking, Apr. 10. Numerous complaints have been received by the Overseas Chinese Commission that Customs authorities at Amoy, Canton and Shanghai seized gold as well as foreign currency which Chinese overseas carried on their way back to South Sea regions, including Manila and Singapore.

Seizure amounted to over 10,000 ounces of gold as well as a "large amount" of foreign currency.

Under the present law travellers leaving are not allowed to carry over two ounces of gold and a maximum of US\$100.00.—United Press.

## SHOOTING AT STONECUTTERS

Abdul Malik, a Royal Naval Yard policeman, was shot in the left thigh by three Chinese whom he challenged at 10.40 on the night of Wednesday, stated a report made to the police yesterday.

## France Calls Up Troops

Paris, Apr. 9. France suddenly called up to the Army its current crop of 20-year-olds today, when the infectious unrest spreading throughout its Colonial Empire was revealed to have unsettled North Africa.

The Government ordered the Minister of the Interior, M. Debreux, to the Interior, M. Debreux later told a press conference that "elementary" precautions had been taken to insure against dangerous agitation.

The calling up means bringing about 200,000 French youths into the Army by the middle of May. Already, French troops are being shifted from Germany to Africa.

The French face a troublesome situation, with their forces called upon for heavy fighting duty in Indo-China, locally dangerous outbreaks in Madagascar, and agitation to "kill all Frenchmen" in North Africa led by fiery Messali Hadj.

M. Debreux told newsmen his trip would be an all-inclusive study and indicated that the French would attempt reforms in the local administration, taking in more natives to quiet the situation. The trouble is, he said, in the Kabyl region, where Messali Hadj, in speeches had, in M. Debreux's words, "produced certain agitation which we have now put in order."—United Press.

## Sindhi Wedding Reception

A dinner reception in honour of the wedding of their daughter, Miss Savitri Manghammal, to Mr. Harkishin Naraindas, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Naraindas Lillaram, was given at the Hong Kong Hotel last night by Mr. and Mrs. Manghammal Hirani.

Among the 200 guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Naraindas Lillaram, Mr. and Mrs. Jethanand, Mr. L. Boichand, Mr. Jhamatmal, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Pavri, Dr. and Mrs. Samy, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir, Mr. and Mrs. Chaudron, Mr. De Haes, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, Mr. Sitalani, Mr. G. Hirani, Mr. Narain, Mr. Gopal Mahabubani, Mr. Imami Din, Mr. and Mrs. Khushnani, Miss Clara Tella, Mr. F. T. Melvani and Mr. K. Chandra.

## RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m. and 6.30 to 11.00 p.m. and also on 9.52 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 6.30 to 7.30 and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m.

H.K.T. 12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary. 1.00 p.m.—Variety, Weather Report and Announcements. 1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude. 1.15 p.m.—Piano Duets: Marion and Kaye. 1.30 p.m.—Narrative from Gilbert and Sullivan. 2.00 p.m.—Close Down. 6.30 p.m.—Film Memories. 7.00 p.m.—London Relay: World News. 7.10 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain. 7.15 p.m.—"Romance and Rhythm". 7.30 p.m.—STUDIO: "You Asked For It". 7.45 p.m.—Variety: Recent Programme arranged by Lynn Fraser. 8.00 p.m.—"Martini Moments". 8.05 p.m.—London Relay: News. 8.10 p.m.—STUDIO: Piano Recital by Lulu Chateau. 8.40 p.m.—Tchaik. Symphony (Viola) and the Philadelphia Symphony. 9.00 p.m.—Puerina: "Madame Butterfly". 9.15 p.m.—Art. 3 Principles: Ghore and Orchestra of La Be La Opera House Milan. 11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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